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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2080.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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A COUNTRY SEAT

Fete Day Again at Beautiful Moanalua Estate.

and a goodly company remained for the last train, while it was almost dusk before the last of the carriages rolled away. Refreshments were served throughout the afternoon by an active corps of waiters under Caterer Steiner, of Hart & Co.

Two Yachts Out

The Hawaii in charge of L. A. Thurston and others and the Bonnie Dundee, captained by President Dole, made the trip to Pearl Harbor and return yesterday. Among those who had the pleasure of the delightful voyage were Congressman Monden and wife, S. E. Damon and wife, Mrs. L. A. Thurston and A. W. Pearson and wife. The two flyers went out of the harbor together about 9 a. m. and were back before 6 in the evening. On the trip down before the wind, the Hawaii managed to get away from the President's racing machine and took the honors of the run.

COMEDY SATURDAY

The McVay Company—Reduction in Price.

Mr. McVay and his company of players have been working on Charles Williams' celebrated farce-comedy, "The Late Mr. Jones," and will give a splendid production of it next Saturday night at the Opera house. As in previous productions, Mr. McVay and his company will pay the same attention to detail that has characterized their work.

"The Late Mr. Jones" is a modern farce-comedy, and a really funny play that does not depend on specialties to make it go. It ranks with such well-known successes as "Too Much Johnson," "The Private Secretary," "Man From Mexico," etc.

The management has decided to change the scale of prices to some extent. The highest priced seat during the McVay engagement hereafter will be \$1; balcony, 75 and 50 cents; the gallery, 25 cents. These prices are in the reach of all.

Picnic at the Peninsula

The picnic at the Portuguese Sunday School at the Peninsula was a huge success. Everybody present had a good time. The participants took the early train. There were about 400 members and friends present under the leadership of Rev. A. V. Soares, Messrs. Durao, Silva, A. F. Cooke and W. A. Barven, who was a host in himself. Swings had been erected at the grounds, and sports, consisting of baseball, rope-jumping, tug of war and footraces were held during the day. In the afternoon there were a few slight showers, but they did not in the least dampen the enthusiasm of the merrymakers. The picnic broke up in time to take the last train to Honolulu.

Punahoa Picnic.

There was about the usual attendance for the big picnic of the Central Union Sabbath school and friends on the Oahu College grounds yesterday. The grove is an ideal place for an outing, and everything that could be thought of was provided to make the day enjoyable for the little ones. There was an abundant provision of refreshments, swings were put up and all sorts of innocent games were in full blast to the finish.

At Remond Grove.

The members and friends of the Methodist Sunday school spent yesterday in picnicking at Remond Grove. The early train carried a large number and others kept coming during the day. Games and sports were held, after which an elegant repast was spread beneath the trees. Everybody had a good time, and the last train home carried a load of thoroughly satisfied humanity.

Lost Child.

A German who resides in Nuuan Valley called at the police station last night and reported that his little daughter, aged 10, had been missing since the previous evening. Up to a late hour last night she had not been heard from. The disappearance is causing the parents intense worry, as they have no way of accounting for the child's absence. She has wandered off before at times, but she never stayed away so long as now. The name is Schaefer.

MRS. MAYBRICK.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary Hay today said that he had no official communication with Ambassador Choate on the subject of the release of Mrs. Maybrick from prison, and had received no cablegram from the Ambassador on that subject.

OF BEST GRADE

First Class Racing Seen at Park Track.

EVERYBODY WAS PLEASED

Harness Mile Record Broken—Loupe Now the Track King—Here Fine Running Events.

The races Saturday afternoon were a success both in point of attendance and exciting sport. All the horses were on their mettle and proved themselves good performers.

The day was not marred by a single sign of "crooked work" and the judges never had to give even the warning. The fact that such men as Samuel Parker, E. Halstead and Theo. Hoffman were in the stand created a general feeling of confidence. Albert Horner displayed the ability of a veteran in handling the starter's flag. He succeeded in getting every one of the fields off in good even style. The track was in good condition.

Although the time was not remarkable, it would not be surprising if records would go a glimmering today.

The attendance was larger than was expected for the first day. The members' stand was packed with a good-natured crowd of enthusiasts. Upstairs the ladies added to the occasion and wagers of gloves and confectionery were plentiful.

The form displayed by the horses was so consistent that in most every instance the favorite won and the short-enders in the betting were shut out. Refreshments were generously served and the Jockey Club deserves credit for their hospitable entertainment.

The day's excitement started with the mile handicap bicycle race for E. O. Hall & Son's trophy. There were only three starters, J. Santos, J. F. Silva and V. Silva. It was won easily by "Manoa" (scratch) followed by V. Silva and J. Santos in the order named. Time, 2:46.

In the second race, one-half mile dash, maiden race, Kamehameha Cup, Van Wagner was scratched, leaving four starters, Jennie E. Permanito, Gaiety Girl and Seabreeze. They got away in a bunch. As they came into the back stretch Permanito took the lead, closely followed by Seabreeze and Gaiety. The same order was held as they flashed under the wire, Permanito winning.

Summary—Permanito, a. m., 4, by Duke of Norfolk-Edna K—1; Seabreeze, g. m., 4, by Senator Stanford-Kaualani—2; Gaiety Girl, b. m., 3, by Shenandoah-Idle Girl—3. Time, :51.

The third race, Kapiolani cup, one-half mile dash, free-for-all, brought out four starters, Red Pike, Frank S., J. R. and Venus. Garteline was scratched. Venus was the favorite.

When they jumped away Harvey's bay gelding, Red Pike, took the lead, but was soon passed by Frank S. Venus pulling up to second place.

As they came around the turn Venus rushed alongside of Frank S. and they came down to the last eighth together. Venus then let out a link and forged ahead, winning by a length.

Summary—Venus, b. m., aged, by Verona-Bellinda—1; Frank S. b. g., aged, by unknown sire-dam unknown—2; Red Pike, bay g., aged, by Geo. Kinney-Entreaty—3. Time, :48%.

Only two horses faced the starter in the fourth race, Kalakaua cup, five-eighths mile dash, Hawaiian bred, \$150 added. These were R. Ballentine's Amaro and W. Wolters' Royalist. Amaro was the favorite. They ran like a team until they got to the last quarter it could be seen that Amaro's jockey was holding him in while Royalist's was using the whip. As they neared the wire Amaro was let out and finished in a romp with two lengths to the good.

Summary—Amaro, bay g., aged, by Keala-Amadine—1; Royalist, g. s., aged, by Senator Stanford-Frama—2. Time, 1:04 1-5.

The fifth was the only harness race of the day. At the last moment A. L. Shaw's Silver was scratched, leaving Gibson's Moroso and Lady Wentworth, from the Wela ka Hao stable. The former was the favorite. They went past the starter neck and neck and kept together all around the track. When they came to the last eighth they were even and it began to look as if Lady Wentworth had a chance. This idea was soon dissipated, however, when Gibson let Moroso out, winning in a walk. Time, 3:01 1-5. It developed that Lady Wentworth had gone lame and would not contest the remaining heats. The judges then awarded the race to Moroso.

The sixth race was the event of the day. It was the one-mile dash, free-for-all, Rosita cup, purse of \$200 and \$50 added. It winner beat the record of Angie A. 1:45%. Garteline, Venus, Van Wagner, Antidote and Sympathetic's Last were entered, every one a good performer. Garteline and Venus were backed heavily for first place, while Antidote and Sympathetic's Last also carried many bets. In the start Garteline showed temper and the

jockey could not manage her. The flag finally fell on a pretty start as could be desired. Garteline jumped to the front and the big gray Antidote swerved in behind her, with Sympathetic's Last, Venus and Van Wagner bunched well up. At the half Van Wagner and Venus moved up and Garteline dropped back a point. The gray was leading. Into the stretch they flashed. Venus moved up with the leader. Sympathetic's Last passed Garteline, who soon dropped behind. As they neared the last eighth the Maltese cross of Venus' jockey paralleled the red and white of Antidote. Sympathetic's Last pulled up with the leaders. Cries of "Antidote!" "Venus!" "Sympathetic's Last!" were uproarious. Under the wire they flashed. Venus winning from Antidote by a nose, while Sympathetic's Last was but a head behind the gray.

Summary—Venus, bay m., aged, by Verona-Bellinda—1; Antidote, g. g., aged, by Senator Stanford-Poison—2; Sympathetic's Last, b. g., aged, by Fairplay—Sympathetic—3. Time, 1:47 1-5.

The seventh and last race was for the Oceanic S. S. Co.'s cup, three-fourths mile dash. As Gaiety Girl and Seabreeze had been scratched, Seabreeze and Amaro and Royalist were up. Two to one money on the former was plentiful and in some cases three to one was offered with no takers. They got off well and Amaro hung behind Royalist up to the last eighth. Here there was a change and Amaro flew past the post an easy winner in 1:20 1-5.

Everybody went to the races. At least it seemed so when one glanced over the closely packed throngs of humanity crowded in the grand stands and strung out along the course. Never before, since the banner year of 1896, have so many people passed through the gates to cheer for their favorites. The attendance was thoroughly representative. Scions of social standing touched elbows with the race course tout, and the wealthiest joined in the same pool with the poor enthusiast whose last dollar was up on the result. The shrill tones of the ladies mingled with the hoarse shouts of the sterner sex as they cheered the brave horses on to victory. The melody of the band mingled with the shouts of the talent as they named the mounts that should flash first under the wire. The bright colors of the jockeys, the summer costumes of the ladies, and the waving bunting all lent brilliant color to the scene. Blasted hopes met looks of joy and success. Everywhere there was contrast and seeming confusion, yet strict order ruled.

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AT A RARE TREAT

Popularity of the Recitalist is
Established at Once.

OTHELLO WAS WELL RENDERED

First Appearance of Hannibal A. Williams at the Y. M. C. A. Unique and Effective Work.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A rare treat was the recital given by Hannibal A. Williams at the Y. M. C. A. last evening. The audience revelled in the exquisite interpretation of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy, "Othello, the Moor." It would be difficult to imagine the powers of portrayal possessed by Mr. Williams. From the deep-sounding voice of the Moor he rang the changes through all the characters up to the sweet modulated tones of Desdemona. The various emotions, from the serpentine trickery and knavery of Iago to the womanly tenderness of Desdemona, were clearly brought out.

Mr. Williams opened the recital with a brief summary of the tragedy for an introduction. Then as he brought in the different characters he informed the audience as to their identity. This was only necessary the one time, as afterwards the vocal change was sufficient to make known the person speaking.

The scenes where Othello relates the means he used to win Desdemona's love, and where he comes to his tragic end were perhaps the best of the evening. Of all the characters assumed that of Othello stood out for its forcible interpretation. The only criticism in regard to any of them was that the crafty cruelty of Iago was hardly fully portrayed.

The facial expression and the ease with which nearly the whole of the five-act tragedy was given without any outside aid was marvelled at.

The attendance was large despite counter attractions. The audience thoroughly appreciated the entertainment and all had only words of praise for it.

Tuesday evening—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

"E. ALLEN."

The Young Man Kept Himself Prominent at Oakland.

A San Francisco paper says that E. Allen Sherman, as president of the Christian Endeavor Union of Alameda county, in 1895, achieved notoriety for himself by demanding from the Police Commissioners the dismissal of the then Chief of Police, Louis A. Schaffer. His request was based upon a petition signed by himself as president and W. Gardner as secretary of the Endeavor Society, in which charges were made that Chief Schaffer was in league with gamblers and the criminal element of Oakland, and that he was the official protection of the saloons, dives and gambling dens of that city. The accusations caused a decided stir. Schaffer retaliated by having Sherman arrested on a charge of criminal libel, which was subsequently dismissed.

Later in the same year the young man again came into prominence by engaging in heated controversy with Rev. Dr. Coyle of the Presbyterian Church at a meeting of the Christian Endeavor Union, in which each challenged the veracity of the other. The trouble caused a split in the union and it afterward developed that the reverend gentleman sent his daughter East to escape the amorous attentions of the young lawyer. Sherman admitted his affection for Miss Coyle and openly charged that her father's antagonism to him in the affairs of the Endeavor Society was prompted by the clergyman's disapproval of an intimacy which bid fair to result in a love match.

TRADE RECIPROCITY.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A dispatch to the Herald from Kingston, Jamaica, says: The Legislature today decided to send three delegates to Washington to discuss reciprocity arrangements. They will go with clear instructions from Mr. Chamberlain that reciprocity cannot be entertained if an appreciable loss of revenue be involved, as appears to him inevitable. The Governor announced later that he was opening up correspondence with the Canadian Government to establish quick steamship service between Canada and Jamaica for the development of trade.

The Legislature gave an assurance of a substantial subsidy. Trade dependence on the United States was felt to be perilous, and the present tariff menace is causing Jamaica to look for

hope to Canada. It is feared that the United States tariff will at no distant date exclude Jamaican fruit in favor of Cuba and Porto Rico. Money was voted for the establishment of a West Indian trade agency in Ottawa.

The Legislature also adopted a resolution stating that, owing to the adoption by the United States of countervailing duties, sugar cultivation should be saved from actual extermination, and calling on the imperial government to act in unison with the United States, as the two largest sugar consuming markets in the world, to bring about the abolition of bounties.

Roderick Dhu.

HILO, June 8.—Hawaii Herald: The bark Rhoderick Dhu in the Matson line sailed for San Francisco early yesterday morning with a full cargo and all passenger accommodations taken. She carried 43,566 bags of sugar and 15 bags of coffee, divided as follows: From Wakalea, 10,720 bags; Pepeekeo, 9000 bags; Hilo Sugar Company, 7806; Hakalau, 16,040 bags, and from O. A. Steven 15 bags of coffee. The cargo was valued at \$215,915.80. She carried as passengers R. H. Glazier and family, E. Bashaw and family, E. N. Hitchcock, Miss Frankie Eaton, Miss Nina Eaton, E. V. Bogart and Mrs. R. T. Guard and family.

WISH TO SETTLE

Men Who Will Locate Out in the Philippines.

Soldiers Believe the Inducements Are Excellent—A Petition Signed by Several Thousands.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A special to the Herald from Manila says:

Information has been received here that satisfactory results have attended the movement among members of the volunteer regiments for the establishment of a large American colony in the Philippines.

Four thousand of the volunteers now in the islands are reported to have signed a petition to the President and Secretary of War praying that they receive their discharges in Manila, instead of at the places of enlistment, and they be allowed travel pay to the places of enlistment. It was explained that they believed the Philippine Islands "offered rare opportunities for industrious and enterprising Americans to make for themselves homes," and that they desired to remain "for the purpose of taking part in the development of the mining, agricultural and industrial resources of the islands."

The petition stated that, in the event of favorable action by the Government, those signing it pledged their united support in upholding the laws and protecting the interests of the United States there, and would, if so desired, become members of a national guard or such other organization as might be necessary for the protection of American interests in the Philippines.

Sewerage Construction Bids.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday contracts were awarded for the construction of the city's sewerage system. The contract for the outfall part of the work, or the section between the pumping station and the sea, goes to Wilson & Whitehouse, for \$29,500. Vincent & Belcher get the city work for \$89,929.50. As the total appropriation is \$257,000, there is left \$157,570.50 for the purchase of material.

An amendment to rules of the auditor's department was adopted.

Applications from the California Feed Company and from A. F. Cooke for a lease of the old custom house building between Queen and Nuuanu streets, was referred to the survey department.

"Uncle Ben" Whitney at the pilot house last night was the recipient of a call from one of his old shipmates in the Arctic twenty-five years ago. It was Quartermaster Stratton, of the Australia, so well known to all kamikias, having been in that capacity on the popular liner now over five years.

Together Capt. Whitney and Stratton were in many a perilous cruise off Point Barrow, then the farthest north attempted by most of the whaling fleet. Of course with steam the whalers now go way up the Mackenzie and, when they get high and dry on the blue mud shoals, the water ballast is pumped out and off they come. But these days it's different and the old veterans admitted that whaling wasn't exactly what it used to be. Whales are scarce, competition is keen and there are many hardships endured in these times far exceeding those of the era of the ironclads of the 70's.

IT NEVER FAILS

Mr. John Burns, editor of the Press, Auction, Iowa City, says: I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for fifteen years, have recommended it to hundreds of others, and have never known it to fail in a single case. For sale by BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Drugists and Dealers.

IS STILL A SHOT

C. F. Horner Gathers Honors on the Coast.

Was Champion at Lahaina—A Gold Medalist—Shows Some Schuetzen Club Men a Good Bye.

Mr. C. F. Horner, formerly manager of the Pioneer Mill Company's sugar plantation, and president of the Lahaina rifle team, has recently achieved new honors as a marksman. When he left Lahaina three years ago he carried with him the club's gold medal which he had won in three contests. His multitude of friends at Lahaina and in other parts of the Islands will be gratified to read the following taken from the Washington Press, published at Irvington, California, April 6th:

Four members of the C. A. C. Rifle Club attended the annual Schuetzenfest of the California Schuetzen Club on Sunday, and will long remember the event, as they were the guests of the club, and were royally entertained. The party consisted of C. F. Horner, C. W. Riser, R. D. Blacow and R. E. Smith. They were met at the boat by Mr. Philo Jacobi, president of the club, who took them in hand, and were right royally entertained by the "daddy" of the rifle shooters of the coast. Upon arriving at the grounds they were presented to the leading shooters of the State, who were present in large numbers.

Shooting began at 9:30 in the morning, and not until 6 o'clock did the last shot ring out the close of one of the most interesting contests that the club has ever held. Three of our home men participated in the shoot and made the following scores: C. F. Horner, 69; R. D. Blacow, 59, C. W. Riser, 51. When the announcement was made that C. F. Horner had made the phenomenal score of 69 points with an open-sight Winchester rifle, it brought forth rounds of applause from the contestants in the shoot. With the same rifle he scored 73 on the ring or public target, thereby adding further to his honors for the day.

In consequence of his fine shooting he will be entitled to the ninth prize out of one hundred prizes offered. Most all of the shooters used what is known as the "peep-sight," which gives them a great advantage in making large scores.

NO WAR SHIP BIDS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Bids were to have been opened by the Navy Department today at noon for armored cruisers now authorized by law, but none was received within the price fixed by Congress.

The Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Iron Company submitted statements that they were unable to furnish armor of the character required at the price fixed by Congress. Burnstine Brothers, of San Francisco, made a blanket offer to furnish all the armor required for \$450 per ton, which, however, is above the limit fixed by Congress. This limit was \$400 for the seven ships authorized last year and \$300 for the ships authorized this year.

DEWEY PRAISES HOBSON.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A cable to the World from Hongkong says: Admiral Dewey seldom discusses men or events of the Spanish war, but now and then he says things full of pith and point. He allowed himself to talk of some of the affairs in the Cuban campaign today. Speaking of the Merrimac affair at Santiago the hero of Manila said of Lieut. Hobson: "I like him. He is a brave man, dignified and modest. The trouble about Hobson is that he takes life too seriously, and is bashful."

HOOLEY IMMUNE.

LONDON, May 30.—The Public Prosecutor announced today that he would not proceed with the prosecution of Ernest Terah Hooley, the corporation promoter and speculator, upon the charge of fraud.

WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE POOR.

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, the shifless fellow will wait until necessity compels it; and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides, one pays 25 cents the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Drugists and Dealers.

The Legislature gave an assurance of a substantial subsidy. Trade dependence on the United States was felt to be perilous, and the present tariff menace is causing Jamaica to look for

Do Your Joints Pain You?

A slight indefinite pain in the joints is the first sign of Rheumatism. Then come the aching pains and tenderness, the agonizing cramps, the fever and restlessness that characterize this disease.

When you feel the first slight pain, begin to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the progress of the disease will be arrested. Neglect this and you will regret it.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a Positive and Permanent Cure for Rheumatism.

This remedy expels impurities from the blood, and supplies the material for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues. It has performed hundreds of almost miraculous cures in severe cases of Rheumatism, many times after doctors had given up hope. Read this sworn statement:

"In 1890 I was taken with rheumatism, which began in my hips and gradually spread throughout my body. For two years and a half I was confined to my bed, employed nine of the best physicians in Albany, and spent a great deal of money, but all failed to effect a cure. I became hopeless and finally told me that had but six weeks to live. I told them to take their medicine away; that if I were to die I should take no more of the stuff."

"My niece, who through her friends knew of the good results attending the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pill for Pale People, strongly recommended it to me. She procured some and I began to take them the first day I got home. Having had no appetite for a long time, I knew that the pills were doing me good. I continued their use, and after taking several boxes was able to leave my bed and go about with the use of crutches. I weighed about 130 pounds. As my normal weight is about 220 pounds, you can see how run down I had become during my illness. I began to take the pills again, and in a few weeks I had regained my weight. I continued the use of the pills and finally was able to abandon the crutches altogether, and am now as well as ever." MAT. TANNER,

231 Hamilton St., Albany, N.Y.
NELLIE F. TOWNES, Notary Public, Albany Co., N.Y.

The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold only in packages, the wrapper always bearing the full name. At all drugists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y. 50c. per box.

EX BARK W. H. DIMOND

I received a fine shipment of

**Carriage Horses,
Buggy Horses,
Hack Horses.**

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

Fort St. Above Club Stables

Strong & Garfield SERVICEABLE STYLISH HOES.

A COMPLETE LINE OF THE ABOVE IN

Black and Tan and Patent Leather

Gentlemen, look to your welfare and XAMINE our stock

THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.
Sign of The Big Shoe.

Honolulu Tobacco Co., Limited.

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TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND:

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

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DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves; In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150-stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcers, Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Disease, Cures Ulcers and Sores from all Ulcerating Matter.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and worn out free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

TALK FOR MONEY**Rev. J. A. Cruzan's Appeal for Mission Funds.**

Real-Giving—Sacrifice Must Be Involved—Several Anecdotes—A Test Case Recounted.

(From the sermon of Rev. J. A. Cruzan at the Home Mission rally, Central Union church, June 4, 1889.)

The conversion of the world, of Hawaii, is not a question of men, but of money. The consecrated men and women stand ready to obey the Master's command. And Christian men and women have the money to send them. America is the richest nation in the world; English-speaking Hawaii is the richest part of that richest nation. Not long since a keenly observant English visitor told us, in the chastely severe dialect of his native island that "Americans are too beastly prosperous!" We understood him without difficulty. We knew that he told the truth. And that is also true of English-speaking Hawaii. We have no lack of money. What we lack is the consecration of our money.

We owe this to God. We are not our own. All that we have and own belong to Him. And this is as true of the poor man's dollar as it is of the rich man's millions. We should change the form of our question. We ask, "How much ought I to give to the Lord's work?" We ought to ask, "How much of my Lord's money ought I to use for myself?" Such a change of questions would change the lives of some Christians, as for example, that churchman of whom Bishop Potter tells who gives \$5 per year to missions and \$800 a season for an opera box. It would change as radically the lives of some poor men, who give nickels with an air that says:

"When we asunder part it gives us inward pain, But we shall still be joined in heart and hope to meet again."

We owe this consecration of our money to our fellow men. With sublime confidence Jesus committed the redemption of the race to his church. It is an awful responsibility. It has not been met as it ought. Sixty generations, a vast host of at least thirty billions unevangelized heathen have gone to the judgment seat of Christ since he gave that commission to His church.

We are not responsible for the past, but we are responsible for the present. We are responsible for the evangelization of the remnant of the Hawaiian race, for the thousands of laborers on our plantations, out of whose toil we are making immense fortunes. How are we going to answer to Almighty God for these heathen men and women? What shall we do, in the day of account, with the silver, and the gold, that we have withheld from the Lord's treasury?

We owe the consecration of our money to ourselves. The church today is in danger of perishing in luxury and worldliness. The reason why so many Christians have only a name to live is that they are sponges fastened to the rock of materialism, taking in but never giving out. In all life using is essential to gaining. It is a universal law that we get only by giving. "He that loseth his life shall find it." The law of self-preservation demands that you think, plan, give, live for others. You dwarf your life just to the degree that you limit your sympathy to yourself, your family, your community. Mr. Lydgate tells us that some Kauai Christians will give only for work on that island. That type of Christian is not confined to Kauai. He lives on Maui, Hawaii, even in Hilo. He is like the wealthy man who never gave for anything, who astonished his neighbors by making a liberal donation for a town clock. When asked the reason, he said: "I give my money only where I can hear it tick!" Such a narrow, selfish outlook brings spiritual stagnation, atrophy, paralysis, death. The love and self-sacrifice you put into any good cause comes back to you in moral strength, growth, grace and beauty.

It is written of Jesus that "For the joy that was set before Him He went to Calvary." The joy of self-sacrifice! There is none other so sweet. A few find it in giving. More than fifty years ago Nathaniel Cobb, in his Boston counting room, wrote this covenant: "By the grace of God I will never be worth more than \$50,000. By the grace of God I will give one-fourth of the net profits of my business to charitable and religious uses. If I am ever worth \$20,000 I will give one-half my profits; if I am ever worth \$30,000 I will give three-fourths, and the whole after \$50,000. So help me God! or give to a more faithful steward and set me aside!" God tested and tried him, but Nathaniel Cobb stood the test. He died worth a little less than \$50,000. On his death-bed he said: "How good God has been to me! I have had the joy of giving away more than \$200,000." I cannot understand how a Christian man can die worth a million dollars. I should think he would feel like old Dr. Emmons. He was passionately fond of mine pie. One night he ate nearly a whole one. In the "small hours," when writhing in acute indigestion, he said to his physician, "Doctor, save my life if possible! I am not afraid to die, but I am ashamed to!"

There is no true life without self-sacrifice. "I can give a thousand dol-

lars and not feel it!" Make it ten thousand and feel it. That only is true giving which one feels.

The Congressman.

Congressman Mondell and wife and a few friends had the pleasure yesterday of a visit to Ewa plantation under the guidance of Joseph B. Atherton, president of the corporation. W. W. Goodale, manager of Waiau plantation, was also of the party, which was received most pleasantly by Mr. Renton, manager of Ewa. A hurried, though thorough inspection of the mill was made, and all were deeply interested in watching the reduction of cane to the sparkling crystals turned from the Ewa centrifugals. On leaving the mill there was a brief trip over some of the extensive fields.

In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Mondell were for a time the guests of President and Mrs. Dole at the Executive mansion on Emma street.

In the evening the Congressman and his wife met a small company of leading people at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pearson, at the Punahoa home of the hosts.

FOR SIGNAL MEN**Gen. Greely Buys a Trio of Electric Automobiles.****Two Heavy and One Light—For Immediate and Varied Use in the Field—Duplicate Batteries.**

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Greely, Chief of the United States Signal Service, has awarded a contract for three electric automobile telegraph and balloon wagons to be used by the Signal Corps. Each automobile will cost about \$1800 and \$1500 added for extra batteries.

The specifications of the contract provide that two shall be suitable for heavy work and one for light work. It is proposed to use them in conjunction with balloon work and experiments to be conducted in the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. The heavy automobiles are to carry not less than 800 pounds, not including the driver, and to be charged with electricity to run not less than twelve miles without recharging. It is proposed to use the heavy wagons for general delivery or emergency work. They are to be so arranged that at any time they can be reconverted into Signal Corps stations, with telegraph lines running to military headquarters, or when not needed for this work to carry batteries for general service in the field.

The light wagon will be built to carry not less than four persons, and will be fitted with a switchboard, the same as others. Its minimum radius of action without recharging will also be twelve miles. Each vehicle is to be supplied with duplicate batteries, and so fitted that it can be drawn by horses.

A BIG OCEAN FREIGHTER.

An Atlantic freighter, especially designed for Manchester canal service, was recently launched at Yarrow by the Palmer Shipbuilding and Iron Company. This is a steel cattle and cargo steamer built for the Manchester Line running to Canada. The Manchester Port is 467 feet long, 52 feet beam, 39 feet deep, and 14,500 tons displacement. She has three decks, nine water-tight compartments, all extending to the upper deck; four masts with telescopic foremasts and funnels to enable her to pass under canal bridges. The engines are inverted triple-expansion, with 30, 50 and 82½ inch cylinders and 54-inch stroke. She can carry about 700 head of cattle. A sister ship, the Manchester Merchant, is nearly ready to launch.

Water on Lanai.

Lahaina, May 31.—Mr. William Henning, sugar boiler at the Pioneer Mill Company, has accepted and will take charge of the bofing house at Spreckelsville about October 1st.

George Hona, the Wailuku attorney, and Mr. Carley, manager of the Maui telephone system, were over on a business trip Monday, 29th.

Mr. Weeels, in charge of the well-boring plant on Lanai, sent the news by whaleboat to Mr. Hayesden, at Lahaina, that at a depth of eighty feet he went through twenty-seven inches of water-bearing strata, and had struck a magnificent flow of pure water; not the slightest sign of brackishness about it. After a severe test with the pump, Mr. Weeels gave it as his opinion that it would supply 2,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

Ewa has manufactured so far this season 15,500 tons of sugar. The rest of the crop is estimated at 5000 to 7000 tons and more. Just according to who gives the figures.

THE WHITE MAN IN THE TROPICS.

The thesis of Benjamin Kidd, in his recent book on "The Control of the Tropics," that the white races cannot live and form self-governing communities in hot climates, is regarded by the editor of Appleton's Popular Science Monthly as equivalent to the proposition that freedom is limited by climate, and against this he protests, as an assertion directly contrary to all the generalizations of modern social science. Mr. Kidd, it will be remembered, points out that, although the white man cannot live permanently in the tropics, he must control them; and hence he gives aid and comfort to the American expansionist. Of this view the writer of the editorial says:

"Whether Mr. Kidd recognizes the odious significance of his captivating speculation or not, it is, certainly a plea and an apology for slavery and political despotism in the tropics.

There is reason to believe that it must be relegated to the limbo of a kindred and popular superstition. Within the past year much has been said about the genius of the Anglo-Saxon for freedom and the ethnic incapacity of the Latins for that boon of civilization. Even so great a scholar as Guizot encourages this extraordinary theory. In apology for his misinterpretation of social phenomena there can be urged his ignorance of the law of evolution and of the hardly less important law of the militant origin of despotism and the pacific origin of freedom. No such apology can, however, be made in behalf of Mr. Kidd; or of any other apostle of imperialism. Not only have they at command all the generalizations of social science, but all the facts upon which those generalizations are based, to prove that neither climate nor race is a limitation upon freedom.

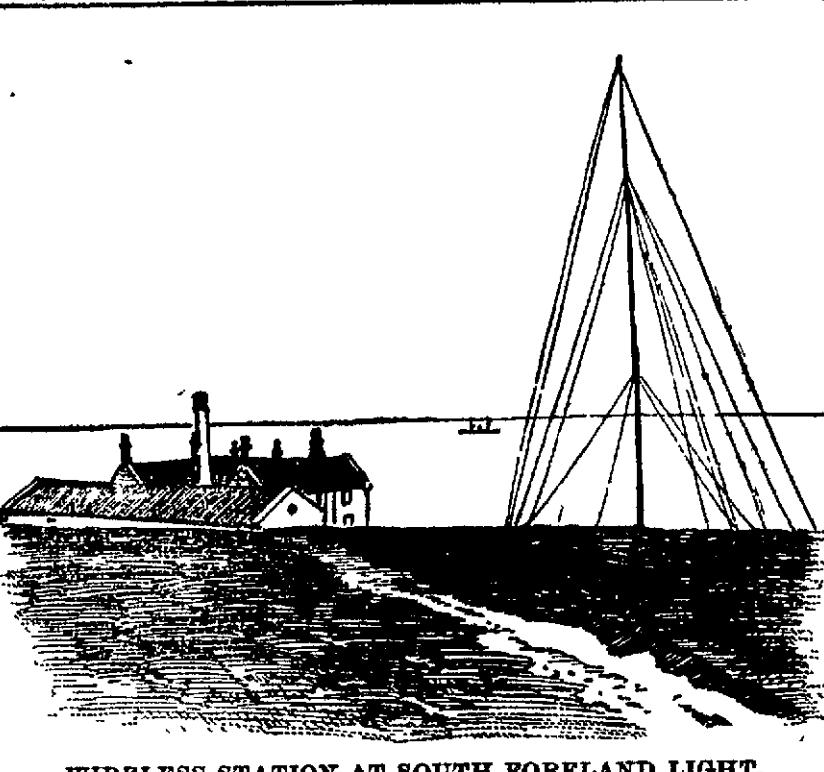
If climate determined the character of the political institutions of a people, many questions would be suggested at once that would be beyond solution. Why, for instance, should a certain freedom have existed in Athens, and the most intolerable despotism in Sparta? Again, why should there be despotism in Russia and Germany, as well as in Morocco and Egypt? Another series of questions equally perplexing can be raised. Why should there be more freedom in England today than six hundred or even one hundred years ago? The climate has not changed in the interval. Why should the institutions of Spain in the thirteenth century have been more liberal than in the seventeenth? Why was it that the freedom which existed in Germany before the Thirty Years' War had virtually ceased to exist at the Peace of Westphalia? Here, also, the climate had not changed. The only satisfactory answer to these questions is to be found in the fact that militant activities always lead to despotism, and pacific activities always to freedom. When people get into war, the central power must exercise all the authority over life and property essential to success in battle.

"Whether despotism exists, as Mr. Kidd and his followers assume, among all the indigenous populations of the tropics, only a careful investigation of the subject would permit one to say. But that it must, as they contend, always exist there, none of the laws of social evolution give the slightest warrant. Wherever it does exist, it had the same origin that it had in England, and in obedience to the same forces of peace and industry that operated against it in that country, must pass away. . . . The degree of heat or humidity, or the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics had no more to do with this political organization than the degree of cold, or the dryness of the atmosphere, or the comparative poverty of the soil of some of the Western States with the similar political organization of the Indians that roamed over them. None of these physical characteristics can prevent the play of those forces that drive people eventually to the adoption of that form of social organism that will best promote their happiness. As the social philosophy of evolution shows, the social organization best fitted for this purpose is the one where the largest individual freedom prevails."

Finally, the writer argues, the contention that the white man cannot live and work permanently in the tropics, on which Mr. Kidd's demonstration practically rests, has slender basis in fact. He says:

"Alfred Russel Wallace, who spent twelve years in the tropics, says in a recent article that the white man can and does work in every part of them. If he does not work, it is simply for the same reason that he does not work in Europe or the United States—namely, because he does not have to. When, however, necessity lays his heavy hands on him, driving him to earn his living by the sweat of his brow, he does it in the tropical region quite as well as he does in the temperate zone.

That is shown particularly in Queensland. But when natives can be reduced to slavery the crime is commit-



WIRELESS STATION AT SOUTH FORELAND LIGHT.

The illustration presents a view of the British terminal of the Marconi wireless telegraph experiment. On the top of the flagpole is a sensitive receiver which can detect the vibrations generated miles away. It is called a cohaze, because the cohesion of metals is the chief principle upon which it acts. It is so sensitive that it catches the Hertz wave signals even when it is incased in a protecting metal box.

ted with slight compunction, and defended on the same ground that it was defended in the South and elsewhere.

The time must come when free institutions will be found as essential under the equator as farther north. Without them social evolution cannot reach its highest point, nor man attain to his greatest happiness, a state that he is always seeking, no matter where he lives."

An Estimable Woman Dead.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Mrs. F. Wilhelm, wife of the well-known contractor, architect and builder, died at 6:50 o'clock last evening at the family home on Keaauokolu street. Mrs. Wilhelm had been ailing for some time. She was forty-four years of age, and leaves one daughter. Mrs. Wilhelm was a Hawaiian lady of the rarest qualities, and her acquaintance was held in the highest value by all who had the privilege of knowing her. Mrs. Wilhelm was ever thoughtful of the welfare and comfort of others, and ever ready and willing to assist all whom she believed might be in distress. The bereaved husband and daughter have the most earnest sympathy of their wide circle of friends.

Watch for Mr. Babbitt.

Pupils and friends of Professor W. H. Babbitt, who is about to retire from the faculty of Oahu College, yesterday presented the popular young instructor, athlete and society man with a beautiful gold hunting-case watch and guard. The inscription is the college yell: Oahu-oo, Oahu-oo, Punahoa, Punahoa, mau-a-mau!. Professor Babbitt is, quite naturally, much pleased with the token of friend ship and regard. He, as has been stated, leaves the college to enter business life in the city.

Unsupported Rumor.

A rumor of the death of ex-Queen Liliuokalani was brought by the Miowera yesterday. The report states that Liliuokalani had left Washington for New York, where she was to have an operation for cancer performed.

The press dispatch from Washington stating that she was dead was received, it was said, just before the Miowera's sailing. No word of any kind was received by anyone in this city. It is thought the report is unfounded or else some one would have received definite news regarding it.

G. N. WILCOX, President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFIELD, Vice President.

T. MAY Attorney.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

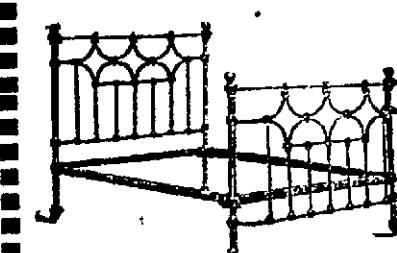
DR. W. AVERDAAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

Enamelled Iron Bedsteads

WITH FULL BRASS TRIMMINGS



Are among the prettiest novelties introduced in the Furniture line. We have a half dozen styles, one prettier than the other. Full width and length made for wear and comfort. Kings sleep on the \$12 style, why not you?

We are now displaying some very handsome

Golden Oak Bed Room Sets.

These Sets are superior to any ever shown in Honolulu and command higher prices elsewhere. Do not fail to see them.

Sideboards.

We have them at prices that will surprise you. Well made, well trimmed and with plush lined drawers for silverware.

We only mention these few articles; the store is full of other New Goods.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers

KING & BETHEL STA.

No. 77.

Also, Full Lines of

Leather,

Horse and Mule Collars,

Castile Soap,

Rubber Hose,

Rat Traps.

A Car-load of

Garland Stoves,

FROM THE MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

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Fort and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY JUNE 13, 1860.

PROFESSIONAL COMFORTERS.

A London journal says

"Today, even the emotions have a value in the money market. There are, in London, professional sympathizers, who soothe and comfort the bereaved in return for pelf, performing the service for which they are engaged in so tactful a way that they soon become indispensable to their employers."

One who kept a hotel in San Francisco during the time when thousands of men made profits in washing out gold dust from the Sacramento sands, said that he kept several "professional companions" as attaches of his hotel, whose duty it was to entertain visiting miners. Many of the miners who visited San Francisco were strangers, and although they had an abundance of gold dust, could not enjoy themselves because they were in fear of being robbed, or were suspicious of those who offered them acquaintance and social assistance. To such miners a duly authenticated person, genial and intelligent, became a safeguard and friend. He was more than a courier. He became a companion for the time being, and received a salary from the hotel keeper. When the miner had finished his visit, he generally compensated his official friend, and recommended him to others.

As the advance of civilization rapidly divides occupations, the "professional comforter" becomes a social necessity. The average man or woman is much more interested in his or her own personal affairs than in other people's affairs, and takes much comfort in "unloading" his or her sorrows and tribulations upon some friend or acquaintance. This practice of "unloading," which is usually unnecessary and most disagreeable, destroys much of the enjoyments of social life, and in a higher civilization will be partially removed by the engagement of the "professional comforter," who will calmly, and with smiling interest, and for reasonable compensation, take the oppressive load of other's joys and sorrows. A person, disappointed in business, or in the pursuit of marriage, one who has been slighted in social matters, or has any grievance, should be able to command the services of the "comforter" at a stated hour, just as the services of a lawyer or dentist or doctor are commanded. Even those who are married, instead of loading each other up with mutual complaints, and reducing the pleasures of home life, should resort to these sympathizing professionals, and obtain from them agreeable and "patent medicine" balms for wounded feelings.

If fortune tellers, and palmists, and clairvoyants are important aids in social regeneration, a higher class of professional is necessary as the affairs of life become complicated, the time of each individual is more occupied, and tempers become irritable. Even an institution in the nature of a hospital may be necessary, to which those who are sore with grievances may resort, and for a reasonable fee, command the services of a corps of professional comforters, well versed in the art of "ministering to a mind diseased."

The Board of Education should seriously consider the matter of educating such a desirable class.

PERPETUAL PLANTS

One of the new industries lately developed in Europe is the preparation of living plants so that they become "perpetual." The market for them is large, for they are now shipped in quantities to the United States, and may be found even in California. The plants which are perpetuated are generally palms ferns and grasses. Palms twelve feet high are successfully treated. The method of preparation is still a partial secret. The plants are treated at first in the tropical countries where they are found in a healthy condition. Some kind of a solution is applied to the roots which rots them quickly. They are then shipped to the factory in Germany and the leaves are treated so as to some solution which preserves them. The stems are then placed in a portion of Kamehameha spirit by a small group of German men of integrity ones among them in money at a yearly deposit so that they will be successful. Some of the carnations and roses are so perfect that the perpetuated cannot be distinguished from the real flowers unless a very close examination is made. They can hardly be distinguished even in the touch. Artificial perfumery is also used in keeping up the illusion. Not only are these perpetuated plants now used largely in the decoration of hotels, theaters and

THE IRISH ARE HAPPY.

Fifteen years ago the British Parliament passed the laws which put life and energy into Ireland. The change in the condition of the Irish poor is rapid in comparison with the former state of stagnation. Over 10,000 cottages have been built and occupied by laborers. The mud hovel has given way to the three-roomed trim cottage. To the children of the laborers it is a fairy's palace. The half acre of land held in fee simple is the acquisition of a fortune. Capital and vested rights bitterly fought these improvements from the beginning. It yielded at first to the farmer peasant, but refused to aid the fishermen, and the weavers. Laws were passed which secured for these persons the right to have homes. The land hunger of the large farmers and absentees made them fiercely fight against the taking of these lands, however small the parcels were or large the compensation was. A very small percentage of the agricultural laborers have yet had benefits of the new laws. But during the last fifteen years, the authorities have been dealing their way, friction has been avoided, new laws have been passed, defective laws amended, and more than all, a feeling of contentment has spread over the island.

The United States have indirectly caused this great change. It has called over the Irish immigrant until there was danger of the depopulation of Ireland. The Tories fought stoutly every movement made by the Liberals for the benefit of the Irish, and then, as usual, when the Tory statesmen came into power they did for the Irish what they had refused to aid in doing when the Liberals were in power.

An economic law has done more for Ireland than all the Christian philanthropy of Great Britain. For a hundred years since Emmet was hung for treason, the Irish appealed for justice in vain. The Church Missionary Society sent its agents to the distant heathen, but it could not fix its eye upon the hideousness of the debasement of the Irish, and their sufferings.

While it cost \$5000 to secure one convert to Christianity in Palestine, and it cost \$1000 apiece to secure converts in Arabia, thousands of Irish children, emaciated with hunger, lived in hovels and died of disease. So callous and indifferent had been the English people to the condition of a people separated from them only by a channel, their sufferings and degradation were unknown until a few philanthropists placed before their eyes the thrilling pictures of distress due simply to bad laws. America opened her gates to the Irish, and when the British economists saw the final "ejection of the land was inevitable, they gave a warning to the politicians, and the reform began.

The most revolutionary change in the local government has been made during the present year. Three months ago the thirty-two counties of Ireland were governed by a close corporation of landlords, Unionists and Protestants. Today they, or nine-tenths of them, are governed by a popular body of tenants and peasants and peasant proprietors, Nationalists and Catholics.

The revolution has been a silent one. The British nation could tenderly care for its East India coolie laborers, but it looked on for a century at the sufferings of the poor on the other side of the Irish Channel, and never moved its hand in aid until the prairies of Western America touched the national pocket.

A FLOURISHING INDUSTRY ENDS.

During the period beginning in the "forties" and ending in the "sixties," the town of New Bedford, Mass., was the most prosperous place financially in the United States in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. Its enterprising merchants and seamen realized the value of the whale fisheries and equipped numerous ships that chased the sperm whales in the Atlantic and then doubled Cape Horn in the pursuit of the right whales. The towns of New London and Sag Harbor and the people of Nantucket were also engaged in the business.

As the fisheries declined in the North Pacific the ships pushed into the Bering Sea and during the open season, caught the big fish, and when the ice closed in they bore away for these Islands, where they refitted and recruited until the season again opened. At the end of a three years' cruise each vessel again doubled Cape Horn for the home port and every man and boy from the captain down got his share in the venture because no wages were paid.

These were the bonanza days of New Bedford. Whale oil was mainly used for illuminating purposes, and the bone had some value in the arts.

As a rule each vessel was equipped through the division of the venture to shares. These shares returned enormous profits. Every merchant, every clerk, every professional man, carpenter and many of the domestic servants owned shares in these vessels. Whenever a shipping house

proposed a new venture the subscription list was passed around the town, and both sexes, and people of all conditions at once filled it. Although the indiscriminate slaughter of whales continued, especially the slaughter of the "calves," which were left to perish, new fishing grounds were opened in the Japan Sea. There was no American nor international law which forbade the useless destruction of the young, by depriving them of their mothers, and it was merely a question of time when the industry would end.

In 1850 experiments made with the shales of Nova Scotia developed the existence of coal oil. A process was invented for its distillation. Among those who invested in this new industry was the noted Delmonico of New York, who ventured his entire fortune in it. Just after the process for extracting the oil from the shale had become profitable, the natural oil wells of Pennsylvania were discovered. At once the price of illuminating oil fell. Coal oil began to take the place of whale oil. Those who had invested in the new processes for distilling coal oil were made bankrupts. The great prosperity of New Bedford began to decline. The fleets of whale ships which had visited this port and Lahaina every season, to the number of two hundred and more, rapidly decreased. San Francisco became the port for supplies, and in time what remained of the industry passed into the hands of the merchants of that place, and it is now in their hands. During the "forties" as many as one hundred and fifty whalers visited the harbor of Honolulu at the same time. The average tonnage of these whalers was about three hundred and fifty, and they lay side by side, like packed sardines, in our harbor. The average crew consisted of about thirty men, and as many as three thousand seamen at one time generously distributed the vices of civilization among the native Hawaiians.

New Bedford, New London, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and Sag Harbor went to seed. The ships rotted away or were sold. The young men scattered and settled in the larger cities, or emigrated to the West. A large part of the capital accumulated by the fisheries was transferred to Boston and New York. The enterprising men of those places believed that new industries would take the place of the old one. But economic laws ruled these places out, and grass grew in the streets. The only hope of new prosperity was in the line of manufacturing. New Bedford alone established several cotton mills, but the profits from these were insignificant in comparison with the extravagant returns of the whale fisheries.

The demand for whalebone has increased to such an extent that if the prices now paid for it had prevailed in the early days the dividends of the owners of shares in the whaling fleet would have been fabulous—far exceeding the dividends of the most successful plantations.

The story of the whale fisheries is simply one of the rise and decline of great prosperity, leaving the descendants of those who were fortunate enough to share in it, no better intellectually and morally than if they had earned a hard living out of the rocky soil of New England. Prosperity developed more vice than virtue.

SOLOMON AND THE BRITISH QUEEN.

A sensitive British essayist predicts the speedy downfall of the British Empire, and the Divine vengeance upon the British Queen, because she and her Government permit heathenish rites and customs to prevail throughout India. The heathen temples and idols are carefully protected.

The ancient temple of Buddha, at Gaya, has just been rebuilt. The sacred laws of Brahman, Buddhist, Parsee and Moslem are respected, and the violation of any shrine of Vishnu, or of any Hindu deity, is punished with imprisonment. This essayist, who is an alarmist, asks the British public to recall the wickedness of Solomon in this respect, and he asks, with the finger of scorn pointed in their faces, how long will the Almighty tolerate this encouragement of idolatry?

On consulting the Biblical history of Solomon's rather loose dealing with strange gods, it appears that this venerable ancestor of Brigham Young mixed up his matrimonial affairs with his religion, just as many hundred years later his distinguished relative mixed them up in the Salt Lake Valley.

"Now King Solomon loved many foreign women beside the daughter of Pharaoh—Moabite Ammonite, Edomite Zedonian, and Hittites. And under the influences of these seven hundred wives, he built a high place for Chemosh, the abomination of Moah," and he went after Ashtoreth and Milcom, and other notorious gods whose names appeared in the Thirteenth Annual of those days.

The parallel lines of conduct in the public administrations of King Solomon and the British Queen have been prompted by entirely different motives. King Solomon for a wise man and an ascended person was unques-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures

Scrofula,

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh; a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for 50.

Hood's Pills

act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

tionably weak on the subject of matrimony, and miscalculated its effects as a political force. Where monogamy prevails it is said that one wife not infrequently becomes the master of the situation. When the seven hundred wives of Solomon entered a "combine" against him, and insisted on introducing and worshipping their alien gods, he, like men of his own times, and like men of the present time, yielded to female importunity, and got "left." It is said by commentators that King Solomon married scores of princesses from other nations and tribes, in order to secure peace and order. But any of the tramps walking about the streets of Jerusalem would have told him, if he had asked for points, that his policy was a dangerous one.

The British nation, and the British Queen, on the other hand, are professing Christians. All matrimonial schemes like those of Solomon have been avoided in the government of India. No member of the Royal Family has been required to marry an Indian Princess, however helpful it would be to the maintenance of British rule. At the same time, many hundreds of years after Solomon's unfortunate experiments in going after other gods, this Government, perhaps the most enlightened upon the earth through its vast experiences in all regions, is protecting idolatry, and encouraging heathenism. While the great Church Missionary Society is supporting missionaries, who tell the millions of people in India that their gods are worthless, and their religions are utterly wicked, the nation itself, in close partnership and alliance with the Established Church, punishes with imprisonment any act of disrespect to these brazen images.

The British nation is, probably, quite right in the attitude it has taken. But those impracticable persons who set up as moral teachers of men, and discourse with much learning on the abstract principles of right and wrong, have the most serious difficulty in giving any really adequate explanation of this extraordinary phenomenon of civil government in India.

Fortunately in Hawaii, nearly all of the surviving idols have been gathered into the Bishop Museum, where the High Priest Brigham feeds, cares for and communes with them, but does not permit them to leave the premises and worry the Government into recognizing them as a social and religious force, or to demand that a temple be built for them on some lot adjoining the Central Union premises in Beretania street.

The "rights of idols" both here and in India are worthy of the most careful examination by the Social Science Society.

A CONVENT'S CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Cardinal Gibbons, the papal delegate, Mgr. Martinelli and other prominent Catholic churchmen took part today in the second day's celebration of the centennial of the Georgetown Convent. At least a thousand women, representing every State in the Union and many of the Latin-American countries, took part in the ceremonies.

The Russian cruiser Razboynik sailed for Yokohama at 4 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. Captain Russowich and the officers of the Razboynik that morning returned the calls of the many friends they made here during their brief stay since the arrival of the ship from Valparaiso, May 29.

The Lillie E. Starbuck now on her way from Hilo to New York with a big cargo of sugar is so well-known in this port that it will be of interest to her many friends to remember that she was the first metal ship built in the United States and one of the very first in the world. The Starbuck went into commission June 12, 1882, and she is today trading around the world, one of the most picturesque and profitable vessels of her class in existence, sailing from New York to San Francisco and from San Francisco to

Hawaii as readily as though steam had never been discovered. She was built for William H. Starbuck of New York and named by him after his wife Miss Lillie E. Irving, a Chester girl.

HALF A DOZEN.

Questions to be Discussed.

By Ladies on Friday.

Scheme for a Cooking School—Chinese and Japanese—The Grade Certificates.

The ladies of Honolulu are requested to attend a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Friday morning, the 16th instant, at half-past nine.

First—To discuss the advisability or feasibility of forming a society or league of the housekeepers of Honolulu, for the purpose of raising funds to establish a cooking school, and employ a competent, professional cook for the training of Chinese and Japanese.

Second—Such Chinese and Japanese to pay a certain fee for the privilege of receiving instruction at said school.

Third—Said cooking school to issue certificates to servants after they have gone through a certain period of training.

Fourth—Such certificates to be of different grades, for instance, first, second and third, according to competence, and rates of wages to be regulated by the grade of certificate held by servant.

Fifth—All housekeepers, or those belonging to the society, to unite in refusing to employ cooks who do not carry certificates from said cooking school.

Sixth—Cooks who have been in the employ of persons for a number of years, and are satisfactory and competent, to be granted certificates upon examination by professional cook, employed by the Honolulu School of Cookery.

The above is only a synopsis of the views of a few ladies who hope to interest others in the good work.

AFFABLE WILLIAM.

The German Ruler Chats With Lieut. Beehler, U. S. N.

BERLIN.—Lieutenant Commander W. H. Beehler, United States naval attaché at Rome and Vienna, was presented to Emperor William at Potsdam recently. He was cordially welcomed by His Majesty, who highly complimented the American navy, and instanced the voyage of the Oregon from the Pacific to the West Indies, and the battle of Santiago as examples of its effectiveness. His Majesty displayed marvelous information regarding the ships and details of the events at Santiago, and asked: "Where is Fighting Bob?"

Lieutenant-Commander Beehler has been invited to dine at the palace next Tuesday. Admiral Tirpitz and the other German naval officials are most cordial toward him.

ANDREE'S BALLOON.

The best opinion now seems to be that Andree's balloon alighted somewhere in Northeastern Siberia, and that his fate will soon be determined. There seems to be no doubt that about two months after he set out on his aerial voyage a balloon was seen by the inhabitants of a village in Siberia. It was, of course, impossible that the original balloon could have kept afloat for such a length of time, and the explanation given is that Andree had constructed a fire balloon as a signal, which seems to be borne out by the fact that the object seen by the villagers was visible only for about fifteen minutes. It is thought that the condensed provisions carried by the party, with what game they may have taken, would be sufficient to keep them alive until the present, if no accidents befall them.

ILLUMINATING SHELLS.

Illuminating shells for lighting up large areas of ocean in life-saving work, or to obtain the range of the vessels of an enemy are now proposed. The shell used is a hollow cylinder made of steel tubing, and charged with calcium carbide, which, coming into contact with water, generates acetylene gas. The end of the shell remains above water, and at this end are burners lighted by an electric device contained in the shell. It is claimed that the light produced is of 1000 candle power and cannot be extinguished by water. The shell is to be shot from a gun to a distance of two miles, and floats with one-quarter of its length above water.

RUSSIA'S MISFORTUNES.

ODESSA, May 30.—The winter wheat crop of Southern Russia has been completely destroyed by a protracted drought. The spring wheat crop is also in jeopardy from the same cause.

The steamer Moscow has sailed with 3500 Cossack immigrants for Port Arthur.

OF BEST GRADE

(Continued from Page One.)

mile dash, brought out three starters, Amarino, Antidote and Seabreeze. The betting was all in favor of the first named, two to one being offered against the field. The start was good, the three getting off together. As soon as the flag fell Seabreeze flew to the right, crowding Amarino, who was on the outside. Whether there was a deliberate foul could not be ascertained from the stands, although appearances were decidedly against the rider of Seabreeze. In the meantime Antidote was running like a demon, with about five lengths advantage. Amarino did not get out, and the best she could do was to finish a poor second to Antidote. Amarino's jockey immediately entered a protest against Seabreeze, which was allowed. The jockey of the latter horse was ruled off for life and fined \$25. Afterwards, in speaking about the affair, he said in extenuation of the allowed protest that his mount was green and persisted in flying the track despite his efforts. This crowded Amarino to the fence. The protested race was later run off, Amarino finishing first, closely followed by Antidote, with Seabreeze a poor third. Time, 1:47.

The fifth race was the event of the day. This was the trotting and pacing free for all, best two in three, for the Honolulu Stock Exchange cup with \$250 added. Violin, Our Boy (Wela ka Hao), Loupe and Irish Lassie were entered. The betting was heavy, the talent being evenly divided between Our Boy and Irish Lassie. One wager alone of \$1000 a side was registered between these two horses. Violin was considered to have a fighting chance, with Loupe the dark horse both literally and figuratively. The general favorite was Our Boy who was hard pressed in public favor by Irish Lassie. They all appeared on the track amid cheers for each one. Quinn held the ribbons over Violin, Costello for Our Boy, McManus for Loupe and Gibson for Irish Lassie. The start of the first heat was all satisfactory. Loupe, Our Boy, Irish Lassie and Violin was the order at the first eighth, the latter having broke soon after the start. As they passed the half Our Boy broke and dropped back a point. Loupe with astonishing speed kept the lead into the stretch pursued by Irish Lassie. Our Boy again broke and trailed the procession. As they came down the stretch with Loupe leading the shouting of the short-enders was tremendous. Under the wire the black horse flashed, lengths ahead of Lassie and Violin lead Our Boy. First heat, Loupe—2:12%.

The second heat was as exciting as the first. Loupe got away badly. Our Boy swung into the pole ahead and led the bunch to the half when Irish Lassie tied him. Here Loupe again proved himself an astonishing performer by closing on the leaders and hanging with them neck and neck. As they passed the last quarter Loupe lost her elegant chance by breaking. Wela ka Hao forged to the front and was still there as they rushed under the wire, Irish Lassie second, Loupe third. Time, 2:15%.

The third heat was the all important one. There seemed little doubt but that upon the result of it hung the race. The flag fell on a perfect start. Lassie soon broke, lessening her chances. Our Boy and Loupe fought it out together to the last half. Here Loupe again let out a few links and commenced drawing away from the sorrel. Irish Lassie had in the meantime passed Violin. Into the stretch they whirled in the same order. The crowds were rampant. All the names of the horses were mingled in one loud shout. Loupe never faltered and came down the stretch like a whirlwind with no need of the whip that McManus laid upon her. Wela ka Hao followed the black under the wire, Irish Lassie third. The third heat and race belonged to the dark horse. Summary:

Loupe—blk. g., aged, John Seven Oaks-Nutwood—1-2-1.

Our Boy—a. g., aged, by Vernon Boy-Nelly Bly—4-1-2.

Violin—b. m., aged, by Alex. Button-Viola—3-4-4.

Irish Lassie—b. m., aged, by St. Patrick-Aurelia—2-3-3.

Time: 2:12% 2:15%. 2:18.

The sixth race, Walkup cup, three-fourths mile dash, brought out only two starters. Venus and Royalist, Amarino having been scratched at the last. There was only one horse in the betting. This was Venus who came up to expectations by romping home an easy winner in 1:18.

Six good horses faced the flag in the eighth, Criterion cup, one and a quarter mile dash, free for all. They were Amarino ridden by Ophelia, Garibaldi by Keana, Permanent by Kawill, Van Wagner by McAuliffe, Antidote by Frank and Sympathetic's Last by Francis. The general betting was Amarino against Sympathetic's Last, and six to four on the field against the

latter. The start was good and as they came past the grand stands Sympathetic's Last, Antidote and Amarino were bunched in the lead with the others trailing. At the half Amarino took the lead and Sympathetic's Last dropped into third place giving way to Antidote. In this order they flew into the stretch. At the last quarter Antidote necked it with Amarino while Sympathetic's Last lapped the latter. The others were strung out at various distances. At the last eighth Amarino pushed up a point. The wire was passed with Amarino leading Antidote by a nose, the latter winning by a head from Sympathetic's Last. Summary:

Amarino, bay g., aged, by Keala-Amadine—1.

Antidote—g. g., aged, by Senator Stanford-Polson—2.

Sympathetic's Last—b. g., aged, by Fairplay-Sympathetic—2.

Time: 2:16%.

The ninth and concluding race was for the Hawaiian Jockey Club cup, one mile, gentlemen's driving.

Prince David held the ribbons over Moroso, Prince Cupid over Silver King, Dr. Humphries over Gussie R. and W. Wolters over Flora G. The betting was evenly divided between the first and last named. After the start there was no doubt as to the result. Flora G. took the lead and held it throughout. The others broke and strung out, Gussie B trailing the procession. Flora G. came home an easy winner, with Moroso second, Silver King third. Time, 2:38.

"PHILLIE" SAILS.

Big White Cruiser and Admiral Off for Home.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The United States cruiser Philadelphia weighed anchor in naval row at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, and two hours later the smoke of that familiar man-of-war had disappeared around Diamond Head. All day Saturday the Philadelphia was cleaning up after the coaling, which had begrimed her decks for the past week, and upon her departure was as neat and clean above board as any of the fleet. The bottom of the "Phillie," however, is covered with barnacles and sea slime, and no steam will be wasted by Admiral Kazan in trying to make speed to San Francisco. These she will be put into dry dock immediately for a thorough cleaning. The Philadelphia carried no mail, as the Australia, sailing for San Francisco tomorrow will arrive in that port probably a day ahead of the white cruiser.

HIGH PROJECTILE VELOCITY.

A velocity of 3000 feet per second was recently recorded in the late tests at Indian Head of the new 45-caliber six-inch United States naval gun. This is claimed to be the best record made by a gun of this class. The Krupp 15-cm (5.87-inch) and the 16-cm (6.3-inch) use projectiles weighing 82.2 and 110.2 pounds respectively, but the highest muzzle velocity recorded for these is 2635 feet seconds. These guns are 50 calibers long. The Krupp 21-cm (8.24-inch) uses a projectile weighing 238.4 pounds, and is credited with a muzzle velocity of 2822 feet seconds; and the same velocity has been obtained with a Krupp 24-cm (9.45-inch) gun, with a projectile weighing 352.7 pounds. The nearest French gun in type is the Schneider-Cantile quick-fire, 5.91-inch caliber, using a projectile weighing 88.2 pounds. With lengths of 45, 50 and 60 calibers this gun shows velocities of 2625, 2756 and 2933 feet seconds respectively. The 60-caliber length is an experiment, and the 45-caliber is the one to be compared with the American gun.

The six-inch Elswick guns of 50-caliber claim a velocity of 2940 feet seconds, but the British naval authorities say that the velocity is not desirable, owing to the great wear on the gun. The American full tests are not made public; but it is claimed that the results were due to a new smokeless powder recently adopted by this Government.

AN APT REPLY.

(Boston Globe)

The story is told by the historian, Sharon Turner, of an Italian Prince in the middle ages who journeyed in glitter and pomp to visit a homely and isolated Prince in the north of Germany. As the two Princes stood upon a lofty hill one day, the Italian ventured to ask, as he was surveying the landscape: "Where are your churches, prisons and almshouses, Prince?" From a similar elevation in my principality you could count a score of churches."

The rude German hesitated a moment and then said: "Your Highness, as for prisons, we need none, since every man among us respects his neighbor's rights and property. Alms-houses are not called for, since nobody here attempts to live on others' toil, and as for churches, a very few suffice, because our people find it so easy to serve God and be good without any. It is only where people are very wicked that so many prisons, almshouses and churches are needed."

A SAD FATALITY

Death by Accident of Herbert W. Dickey.

A PROMISING YOUNG MAN

Field Contrivance Went Wrong—Effort to Save Life—Member of a Leading Island Family.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, June 9.—The morning of the 7th a most frightful accident occurred on Hamakauapoko plantation, causing the death of one of the most promising young men of Makawao district, and making sad the hearts of the entire community.

While engaged in arranging a trolley wire which conveyed cane from the Kaluanui fields to Hamakauapoko, the anchor post, a piece of lumber measuring six inches by six, which held fast one end of the wire cable, pulled up, and with tremendous force struck Herbert W. Dickey full in the face, crushing in the bones of the forehead and nose. After being conveyed to his home at Kaluanui three doctors were summoned, Messrs. McConkey, Weddick and Raymond, who later in the day performed an operation which, however, proved futile. The accident occurred at 11:30 a. m., and death ensued at 9 p. m. the same day.

Herbert W. Dickey was in charge of the Kaluanui section of Hamakauapoko plantation, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, of Makawao, and the brother of Mr. L. A. Dickey, Mr. C. W. Dickey and Mrs. Harry Waterhouse, Jr., of Honolulu, and of Miss Belle Dickey, who is at present at school in Oakland.

Mr. Dickey was educated at Chicago University, and was but 24 years of age. Physically and mentally he was a type of noble manhood, giving every promise of a most brilliant future. The funeral, conducted by Dr. E. G. Beckwith, will take place today at 11 a. m.

Monday afternoon, the 5th, Makawao teachers held their monthly meeting in the Makawao schoolhouse. Exercises in arithmetic and geography were among the events on the program.

On the 10th a fair will be held in the Lahaina English Church.

It is stated that Dr. Mouritz has sold his lands at Mapulehu, Molokai, to Kamalo plantation for \$30,000.

Papa plantation as well as Hamakauapoko will establish a kindergarten. Miss Steele, who will have charge of the Hamakauapoko school, is at present in Hilo taking a course of lessons in kindergarten teaching.

The Maui Board of Registration, when stopped by orders from Honolulu, had registered nearly 300 voters.

The closing exercises of Maunaolu Seminary, which will be held on the 21st, will probably be given in the open air weather permitting, inasmuch as the rooms in the old Haleakala school building are not sufficiently spacious. The program for this al fresco entertainment includes a drill by the girls and other interesting events.

Weather: Dry, with regular trade winds.

Two in One Day.

Saturday was a wedding day within the precincts of St. Andrew's Cathedral. In the morning at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Kong Yin Tet, pastor of the Chinese Episcopal Church, was united in marriage to Miss Ching Ngat Chin, who recently arrived from China. The Bishop of Honolulu performed the ceremony in the presence of a very large Chinese congregation.

In the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, Charles Kaleikau, clergy in the Registrar's office, was married to Miss Lydia Rose, quite a number of friends being present to see the couple made man and wife, the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh officiating. The groom being a member of the surprised choir of the cathedral, his fellow-members turned out and sang the hymn, "How Welcome Was the Call."

Wray Taylor officiated at the organ, and played the usual wedding music.

A SHARP PIECE OF BUSINESS.

Among the latest devices in the economical conduct of business is the scheme alleged to have been hit upon by several Chicago business concerns to ship large quantities of advertising circulars to Mexico in bulk and have them mailed there. The postage is the same there as here, but owing to the depreciated value of Mexican money there is a considerable saving in the amount of American money actually paid out for stamps. This performance can only be stopped by the postal authorities of the United States and Mexico acting in conjunction, although there appears to be nothing illegal in it.

Are You

Poisoning

Yourself?

You might make a single meal of rich pies and cakes, and not mind it. But you could not live on these all the time without ruining your digestion.

Yet, week after week and month after month, you allow your brain and nerves to be fed with impure blood.

The general debility, thin blood, pale cheeks, nervousness, loss of appetite and depression of spirits, are loud warnings from nature. Your nervous system is weakening. Before the ruin comes take

the corner of King and Bethel streets, and expect to be located in a few days.

The funeral of Mrs. F. Wilhelm, who died Friday night, took place Sunday afternoon and was largely attended by relatives and friends.

Tom Wall must be wearing his biggest diamonds in San Francisco. He is mentioned by the Call as being a jeweler from Honolulu.

Hitchcock's great picture—Konahuanui—the picture of the year, is on exhibition in a show window of the Pacific Hardware company, on Fort street.

Young Bullman, the coast jockey

who rode Col. Cornwell's horses here

last year, is said to be receiving \$10,000 for his services in the States this season.

The two princes and Dr. Humphris,

who contributed so much to the interest of the gentlemen's driving race,

took defeat very good naturedly.

The physician is a very handy lightweight

reinman.

Loupe was a genuine surprise, hav-

ing been entered merely to "make the

event interesting."

The horse was driven by McManus,

who had such great success in developing the green

horse Fred Button.

One of the best finishes of yester-

day's races was made by Henry Vierne

in the 6th race. He was up on Royal-

ist and in the last few yards almost

succeeded in taking the money from

Venus, whose jockey was caught nap-

ping.

AFFIRMATIVE ANSWER.

Church People Will Continue

Foreign Mission Work.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

CLARENCE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at

12 o'clock noon, touching at Lahaina,

Maalaia Bay and Makena the same

day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupa-

hoe the following day, arriving at

Hilo on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every

Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at

Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae

Makena, Maalaia Bay and Lahaina, ar-

riving at Honolulu Saturday night.

The popular route to the Volcano is

via Hilo. A good carriage road the en-

tiere distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p.

m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa

and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, ar-

ives at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once a

month.

This company reserves the right to

make changes in the time of departure

and arrival of its steamers without

notice and it will not be responsible

for any consequences arising there-

from.

Consignees must be at the Landings

to receive their freight; this Company

IN HAND LINES

More Palm Prints Read By the Noted Expert.

THE LIVES OF THE OWNERS

All Kinds of People to Make Up a World.—Characteristics and Careers Outlined.

Pioccia: Your nature is not developed; you are young and inexperienced, and are full of vague longings and aspirations for the unattained. Are deeply affectionate, but not especially considerate; very hospitable, but not sympathetic. A strong desire to travel is because of a thirst rather for adventure than knowledge. Your disposition is honorable, but intensely selfish. You will not make a good mother, though your children will worship you and be blind to your faults. You will be happily married; much more happily than your husband. "Take all and give nothing" is the unconscious motto on which your life lines will run.

◇ ◇ ◇

Irish Lassie: Practical, with considerable common sense. Buoyant spirits, amiable disposition, but critical and discriminating. Fond of the opposite sex, but fastidious in the selection of a life partner. You will marry once, and there will be a romance in your life which you will carefully treasure. You will have two serious illnesses, and for a time will be in a precarious condition of health. Your mission in life will lead you along practical lines of usefulness and help to your associates.

◇ ◇ ◇

Sarah Ann: Proud, haughty and self-complaisant. Much natural ability, but marred by egotism. Musical, cultivated and entertaining. Fond of athletic amusements. Life line well marked. Not emotional or sentimental, but will fall in love with a man much younger than yourself whom you will not marry. Much travel and wealth are indicated.

◇ ◇ ◇

Schlitz: A jolly, good-natured, energetic boy; will always be a boy, though you live to be ninety. You look on life as a huge joke, and only have the blues on rare occasions. You have numerous adventures, for the slightest incident is fraught with interest to you, and everything is converted into a good story. You marry three times; each time as the result of an actual heart attack; in all three cases, however, there is money to add zest to the chase. You will be successful in business, and will leave a large fortune to your heirs. At the age of thirty-three you go around the world, and about this time you meet your second wife. You have remarkable vitality and resist illness. Your greatest fault is an elastic conscience.

◇ ◇ ◇

Tuppence: Decisive, alert and resourceful. Kind, gentle, but slightly petulant. Fond of music and art, but no marked talent for either. Your life line is well marked, and you can reasonably expect long life with little sickness and no accidents of serious nature. You forgive, but never forget an injury. You are plios, but not deeply religious. Slight vein of superstition in your nature. A great sorrow is evident, and something of a romance in your life. Fortune will both smile and frown upon you. Will marry twice; the first time more happily than the second.

◇ ◇ ◇

Coralie: Gentle, confiding and lovable. Affectionate, inconsistent and variable. Fond of ease and comfort, but capable of mental and physical exertion. Good conversationalist, quick at repartee, and with more than ordinary talent for art. Fond of society and a little flirtation, but will meet your fate and display a depth of character and steadfast devotion heretofore unsuspected. Life line rather broken with ill health and disaster strongly marked in middle life. Your later years will be spent in peace and comfort, lacking only domesticity on your part to render it perfect.

◇ ◇ ◇

Queen Bee: You are subject to fits of depression amounting even to melancholia; have a love affair that is all absorbing. Your past is full of monotony, your present is obscured by doubt and anxious foreboding. Your future gives promise of brightness and good. You will have your greatest prosperity after you are thirty-eight. You have some secret that you are trying to hide; through much lossing its importance is magnified, were it discovered it would not even sustain the dignity of a nine days' wonder, and its discovery would bring you relief. A tendency to reserve and secrecy is a source of unhappiness to you.

◇ ◇ ◇

NEWARK FOR APIA

NEW YORK. May 21.—A special to

the Herald from Washington says: In anticipation of the arrival of the cruiser Newark at Valparaiso within two or three days, instructions are being prepared at the Navy Department to be sent to Captain Goodrich, commanding officer, under which he will act upon his arrival at Apia.

Much as the officials would like to have a regular man-of-war in Samoan waters besides the auxiliary cruiser Badger and the collier Brutus, it has been found impossible to reach Rear-Admiral Kautz with instructions, and it is expected that he will sail in a couple of days for San Francisco.

LIEUT. GILMORE.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following dispatch, received by the Navy Department, the first direct news of Lieut. Gilmore that has been had for over a week, is taken as a hopeful indication of his situation:

"Manila, May 31.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: An escaped Spanish prisoner reports seeing Gilmore and some sailors, all well. Gilmore is allowed a horse." BARKER."

RECREATION HALL.

Catholic Mission Feature at Camp McKinley.

Under the direction of Father Valentim of the Catholic Mission, a recreation hall has been established at Waikiki for the soldiers. The place occupied for the purpose is the building originally erected by the Catholic Church during the stay of the volunteers. It was built for devotional purposes, and is situated but a short distance from the barracks.

Although the new organization is under the direction of the Catholic Fathers, its privileges are open to all. It is intended to provide books, magazines, chess and other games, and writing material for those who desire to attend. On Friday evenings there will be regular choir rehearsals for the services on Sunday. There are to be no charges, but every day the soldiers are to contribute whatever they feel like giving. Sergt. Smith of Battery A, has been appointed president of the organization. By establishing such a place it is hoped to provide a point where the soldiers can pass the time pleasantly.

BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Several Deserted at Malta to Join the Yankee Organizations.

The proverbial desire of the British soldier to be where there was fighting was well illustrated during the stop of the American transport Sheridan at Malta, where the garrison were dazed by the Americans' prospect of active duty in the Philippines. "The British garrison gratified heartily with the visitors, with rather unfortunate results in some cases," says the Civil and Military Gazette, "for when the transport was leaving Malta the authorities notified the United States Commandant that thirteen British soldiers from the garrison had deserted and had probably secreted themselves as stowaways on board. One of the deserters was soon discovered and was made over to the British authorities at Port Said; while, shortly before Colombo was reached, eight others, who had in the meantime donned the American uniform, were likewise discovered and were handed over to the military authorities at Colombo. The remaining four deserters, however, have still to be accounted for."

CIVIL SERVICE CONTRACTED.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—President McKinley today issued the amendment to the civil service rules, which he has had under consideration for about a year. It releases from the operations of the civil service rules about 4000 offices. Among such places are the following: Pension examining surgeons, Indians employed in the Indian service, not connected with the Indian school service, and many places in the engineer department at large, the quartermaster's department at large, the subsistence department at large, the ordnance department at large of the War Department. With reference to the places in the outside War Department's service, it is provided that they shall be subject to regulations provided by the Secretary of War and approved by the President, thus placing these branches of the service on the same substantial basis as the Navy Yard service.

IT CURED HER COUGH.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who knew me to be a poor widow, gave it to me. I tried it and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had a good health for twenty years. I give this certificate without solicitation, simply in appreciation of the gratitude felt for the cure effected.

—Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Beard, Greenbrier, Ark. For sale by RENSON SMITH & CO., LTD. Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Drugists and Dealers.

OLAA SEED CANE

Planting Is In Progress on the Place Already.

Encouraging Figures—Laborers' Quarters—Ploughing Is Easy—First Crop 6,000 Acres.

Hilo, June 8.—Hawaii Herald: E. A. Horan, who is in charge of the planting interests in Olaa for the present, came down to Hilo on Tuesday on business connected with the company. "At present we are planting seed in the cleared fields formerly planted in coffee. We have about 100 acres planted now, and will increase this to 500 as rapidly as possible. We have 200 acres now ready for the cane. The clearing thus far done is only in a general way, and no great amount of this kind of work will be done until the manager is appointed.

"Carpenters have erected laborers' quarters at Mountain View, where 200 can be accommodated, and another house will be built at eleven miles. The soil up there is so light that we are plowing fields with six-inch plows and using only a single horse. Where the twelve-inch breaking plow is used a single span of mules can do the work with ease. Just as fast as the ground can be plowed it will be planted, and it is expected that not less than 6000 acres will be planted for the first crop.

"There are big gangs of Japanese on the plantation clearing the land, and in many places rooting up the coffee trees. Four-mule teams are hauling seed cane from below, and this is being planted as rapidly as possible, and Contractor James is engaged with other carpenters erecting such buildings as are needed at present. A great many acres have been planted in seed cane, and in nine months this will be ready to cut and plant, and eighteen months afterwards it will be ready to crop. This means that in twenty-seven months Olaa will be ready to take off the first crop.

"Nothing can be done regarding the selection of a mill site until a manager is appointed."

"I have not heard of any one selling their paid-up stock at par; in the main the people who hold it do so as an investment and not for speculative purposes."

A Church Statement.

(Anglican Church Chronicle.)

The annual report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for 1898 has just reached us. It has become a bulky volume, and is filled with interesting accounts of the laborers in the Vineyard in all parts of the world. The following is what the report says about the church in Hawaii: "On August 12, 1898, the Hawaiian Islands were annexed by the United States of America. Among the results of this memorable event will probably be at no distant date the termination of the society's connection with the Islands, which commenced in 1862. No change will be made in a hurry, or any inconvenience be readily caused to any person, but as the society has never made grants to the missions of the sister church of the United States since the consecration of Bishop Seabury, it will not create a new precedent by maintaining the church work in Honolulu. Perhaps indeed probably—union with the church of the United States may bring about fresh extension and development of the church thus acquired by the general convention."

DUKE D'ARCOS.

Spain's New Minister and His Suite Reach New York.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The most notable passenger who arrived on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was the Duke d'Arcos, who comes to assume the post of Spanish Minister at Washington, which has been vacant since the hurried departure of Senor Polo y Bernabe, April 20, 1898, on the eve of the war between the two countries.

The new Minister was accompanied on the voyage by his wife, formerly Miss Virginia Woodbury Lower, of Washington, and by Senor Juan Riozo, who will act as first secretary of the re-established Spanish Legation.

The Duke manifested the utmost hopefulness in the results of his mission and spoke reservedly of the outcome of the war.

"That is past," he said, "and Spain looks only to the future."

He was anxious for the latest news of the situation in the Philippines, and upon being asked his opinion of the outcome of the campaign, he said:

"It can have but one result. This country is so powerful it will soon compel the insurgents to surrender."

COVERACK, Cornwall, May 30.—The position of the American line steamer Paris remains unchanged. The weather is excellent. Numerous sightseers have visited the shore in the vicinity of the stranded steamer.

did not care to speak, saying he had received no recent information on the subject.

"Our interest in Cuba is ended," he added. "Spain is thinking of other things."

The new Minister said he expected to go to Washington Monday, and as soon as possible to send the usual communication to the Secretary of State announcing his arrival as the duly accredited Minister of Spain.

MIKADO'S NAVY.

(Japan Times.)

Of the war ships ordered for construction from different ship-building companies at home and abroad, sixteen second-class torpedo boats are expected to be finished in 1901, and eleven first-class torpedo boats in 1901. Besides these, a first-class armored cruiser, to be christened Iwate, and a first-class battleship which will be named Mikasa, will. It is expected, be completed respectively in 1900 and 1901. The Iwate's displacement will be 9900 tons and the Mikasa's 19,000 tons. Both vessels are expected to develop a speed of 20.43 knots.

A SCHOOL VISIT.

A Model Printing Plant Examined by Pupils.

Charles E. King, teacher of the Waianae School, brought one of the advanced classes to the city yesterday morning to see the sights.

By prearrangement they were taken through the Hawaiian Gazette Company's establishment, and the printing business explained to them in detail.

The children were greatly interested in the working of the typesetting machines and the differences between hand and machine composition was shown and explained to them.

On entering the pressroom their attention was concentrated on the large Optima press, which was turning out some fine half-tone work, of which they secured samples.

They were then taken into the bindery and shown how books large and small were turned out. Their intelligent questions showed that they obtained a very good idea of what they saw.

Each scholar was given a "slug" from the Linotype machine, with name on it, which they will keep as a memento of the trip.

After Many Years.

Mrs. Cyrus T. Mills, of California, is spending a time here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon, and is meeting many old and dear friends. Mrs. Mills was a resident of Honolulu, 1859-61, when Mr. Mills was president of Oahu College. The lady is now president of Mills College, one of the best-known educational institutions on the coast, and one patronized extensively by Island people. Mrs. Mills is enjoying to the utmost her visit to the city.

Soldiers Meeting.

Thursday evening the third in the series of weekly entertainments for the soldiers in Camp McKinley was held in the Waikiki Church. These meetings are under the management of the Rev. Victor Morgan, and are gaining in interest. At the last meeting the church was crowded and a splendid entertainment provided by Mr. Hambly. The "boys" enjoyed the graphophone immensely, judging by the hearty applause.

Rev. Mr. Morgan will also hold services in the church every Sunday evening.

PAINES' MONUMENT.

NEW YORK, May 31.—After sixty years the Thomas Paine monument, in New Rochelle, has been finished by the crowning of the shaft, which was erected in 1839, by a colossal bust of the free thinker. About 300 admirers of the writings of Paine made the trip to the monument yesterday and participated in the exercises. It had been expected that Robert G. Ingerson would speak, but he did not appear.

The placing of the bust was done under the auspices of the Liberal Club of Manhattan and the Brooklyn Philosophical Society.

PADEREWSKI MARRIED.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The World's Paris cable says: It is learned here on inimpeachable authority that Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, was secretly married last December to Mme. Elena Gorski, aged 44, the divorced wife of Ladislas Gorski, the well-known violinist, formerly a member of the Lamoureux orchestra. Mme. Gorski, when in Geneva recently, signed herself "Elena Paderewski" on the register of the Casino there.

"That is past," he said, "and Spain looks only to the future."

He was anxious for the latest news of the situation in the Philippines, and upon being asked his opinion of the outcome of the campaign, he said:

"It can have but one result. This country is so powerful it will soon compel the insurgents to surrender."

COVERACK, Cornwall, May 30.—The position of the American line steamer Paris remains unchanged. The weather is excellent. Numerous sightseers have visited the shore in the vicinity of the stranded steamer.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

"COON SHOW" AGAIN.

M. B. Curtis Dropped In With One and Does Well.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Another "coon show" dropped in on the city, yesterday morning and filled the opera house in the afternoon and evening. They arrived by the Miowera under the management of M. B. Curtis, better known as "Sam'l. of Posen." They are on a tour of the world. During their stay here they were under the pilotage of the veteran theatrical man, Robt. L. Scott. He flooded the town with bills and the telephone people reached everybody on the lines. The consequence was that when the curtain went up, the house was crowded.

The star of the company is Ernest Hogan, the "Unbleached American," who is the author of a number of popular songs, among which is the famous "All Coons Look Alike to Me." His singing and jokes caught the crowd and he was recalled many times.

The four young buck and wing dancers were clever and were applauded. The other features were the Cuban midget, contortionist dancer, and Madame Hyers, the "Bronze Patt."

The cake walk, however, brought out more applause than anything else. This form of entertainment always pleases a Honolulu audience, and the one yesterday was remarkably well received.

The whole show was good and played to first class houses both in the afternoon and evening.

YELLOW FEVER.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 30.—Dr. Sonchen, City Health Officer of New Orleans, today wired State Health Officer W. F. Blunt that yellow fever had reappeared in that city, one death from the disease occurring yesterday.

MAL. MARCHAND.

PARIS, May 31.—Mal. Marchand, who planted the French flag at Fashoda, in the Sudan, but withdrew on instructions from Paris, arrived at Toulon today and was given a most enthusiastic welcome. The explorer is hailed as a hero by all the enemies of the republic. He is contrasted by them with the Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, whose good sense in the Fashoda matter is stigmatized as cowardice. To pay ovations to Marchand is at once to let loose Anglophobe feelings.

Manufactured only by

Nothing So Bracing AS PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor

WORK OF BOARD

Rev. O. P. Emerson on the Home Mission Labors.

What is Being Done and What is Required—A Review of Eighty Years—Institutions.

(Address of Rev. O. P. Emerson for the Hawaiian Board. Delivered at the Central Union church Sunday, June 4, 1890.)

Standing as we do close to the close of the century, after eighty years of missionary work, it is fitting that a survey be made of that work, even though it be a mere glance, to the end that its needs be better understood.

These eighty years of the mission divide into two periods of nearly equal length.

The first is that of the activity of the missionary fathers—years of planting and of growth—years of fruitage and gathering—wonderful years, when Hawaii first felt the warmth of day after its long night of darkness.

Do you ask what the fathers did to bring the day? They gave the Hawaiians a written language and a literature with a Bible in it, they taught that language and literature and inaugurated a school system which has been the pride of Hawaii; they built a score of great churches and made them centers of religious life; they gave the people the Sabbath and the marriage rite, and giving them a church and a home-life they drew them out of depths of degradation and misery.

They found the people idle and they gave them employment. Mind and heart were engaged; they became themselves in turn light-bearers to yet unevangelized Islanders; and finally, having raised up a body of men to take their place, the fathers passed on.

The second period into which these eighty years are divided is overlapped by the first, but may be regarded as commencing in 1863, when out of the old "General Meeting" and "Evangelical Association" of the fathers, was formed the "Evangelical Association" of today.

This latter period is marked as being that of the administration of the Hawaiian pastors.

Out of the nineteen old' missionary parishes were formed fifty-seven smaller ones, placed under the charge of native pastors.

During the earlier years of their service they had the loving supervision of the yet remaining fathers, but soon they were left mostly to themselves.

Such aid was rendered as could be given by the secretary of the Hawaiian Board during his periodical visits to the different Islands. But how can one man do the work of half a dozen, or himself keep under control half a hundred and more churches? Paul did not do it.

During these thirty-six, and for some, forty and more years of their entrance into the ministry, the native pastors have, as a whole, done noble work both at home and in the foreign field.

Of the 120 and more natives who were ordained—about half of whom are living—over thirty, or one-fourth of the entire number, have served in the foreign field.

Who can forget their brave service at home and abroad. The names of Kekela and Kaumealoha, Mahoe and Maka, Lono and Kaala, Hanaiwa and Kaonollimaka, Kahale and Puli, are household words.

But these men, especially those in the home field, were beset by a flood of ills. Influences sprang up and prevailed that brought disaster to their work. The powers of superstition and bad government arose and locked hands. There also came in their day the hordes of Asia and the deadly increase of the liquor traffic.

But to these beleaguered men God sent relief, and thanks to Mr. Bicknell, the exposure of Kahunaism, and the rapid growth of our various home missions.

Under the superintendence of that indefatigable worker and man of many machinations, Mr. Frank W. Damon, the Chinese mission has become an object lesson to all; and under the leadership of Rev. O. H. Gnillik, the Japanese work has assumed important relations, and the Portuguese mission adds its influence for good. The benefit of these various missions to the native work is already great and constantly growing in importance. But at the head of all these influences stands the powerful aid rendered by our growing English congregations with their able pastors. To this church our missionary board owes its very existence.

One feature of great helpfulness in the work has been the location of missionary superintendents in the field. I know of nothing more hopeful than what they are doing.

In this capacity Mr. Lydgate is carrying on work of rare advantage on the Island of Kauai. He represents at once a pastor's aid society, by which native pastors are helped to a better living, a theological school in which they get drill in Bible study, in ethics and in sermonizing, and in addition he represents a visiting brother, who, going from parish to parish and from house to house, stir the native ministers up to do better pastoral work.

Mr. Richards is undertaking some such work on Oahu, Mr. Lewis on Maui, and Mr. Hill in eastern Hawaii.

One more man is imperatively needed for western Hawaii, to have charge of the populous Kona; give us this one additional white man and we shall the better hold the field.

There is one further feature of the work of which I must speak. It is the educational work and one which is most hopeful. If we keep up our

schools we shall hold the situation. Could you mark the difference between the trained and untrained Hawaiian girl when she becomes a wife and a mother you would not doubt this. Trained youth are the hope of the churches. They will yet lift the native churches to a higher level. Mr. Richardson's work with these young men is proving of great benefit.

But there is one school whose claims I would urge above every other. I refer to the N. P. M. I., now in the charge of Rev. Mr. Leadingham. I venture to affirm that there is nowhere in the Hawaiian work a more important center of influence.

The immediate care of the native churches must be left mainly to native pastors, and the more of character and development we can give these men, the better will they do their work. The training we give them will decide its quality.

It is because so many of our natives are lacking in the elements that come of study and discipline that their work goes so haltingly.

Our first requirement then for an advance towards better things, so far as the Hawaiians are concerned, is a well-equipped theological school.

One man is not sufficient to this work. Mr. Leadingham needs an associate whose entire time and strength shall be devoted to the school; to get such a man we ask for an endowment that shall guarantee a sufficient permanent salary.

Besides training our native pastors, this school has already become a place for the training of Portuguese and Chinese workers. It might also become a training school for much needed Japanese preachers. As it is we send at a large expense to Japan for preachers. We ask you to help us train them here.

Moreover there is a Macedonian cry which comes to us from western Islands for missionaries. It were worth our while to build up this school if only to prepare a body of men to meet this call. Never was a mission more in need of an efficient theological school.

We lay our wants before you, now, as heretofore, invoking your powerful aid.

WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE

Say About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is Good Proof For Hono ulu People.

When we see it ourselves.—When our own ears hear it.—When our own neighbours tell it.—When our friends endorse it.—No better evidence can be had.

It's not what people say in America, Or distant mutterings from Australia, But, it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.

There is no proof like home proof. Can you believe your neighbours? Read this statement made by a citizen:—

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us:—"My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; I backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd.—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A Big Success.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Washington dramatic critics are extravagant in praise of Miss Blanche Bates of San Francisco, who appeared here last night with the Frawley company as the star in "The Dancing Girl." The Times says this morning:

"It is scarcely three months since the scholarly Modjeska, deplored the decline of the modern stage, predicted that ere long an actress would come out of the Far West to startle the world with her infinite genius and to establish a new standard of perfect art. Time since she has given the proof of her prophecy, and the metropolis, though tardy, indeed, to recognize merit, has pronounced the fulfillment of the prediction of the Polish artist.

"Washington last evening stamped with its seal of genuine approval the verdict of the remainder of the East, and a new Queen reigns in professionalism, as far as the national capital is concerned, in the person of Miss Blanche Bates, whose coronation took place at the Columbia last evening.

T. Daniel Frawley standing as sponsor, and a goodly portion of theatrical Washington applauding the ceremonies incident to the realization of Miss Bates' youthful dreams."

The Washington Post praises Miss Bates at great length, tells all about her stage history, and prints a double-column picture of her in the great stair-falling act. If Miss Bates falls downstairs every night this week the way she did last night she most certainly is in for a broken neck along with her dramatic triumphs.

A four-masted schooner loaded with grain for Hackfeld & Co. dropped anchor in Hilo just previous to the Kinau's leaving.

BILL DONE FOR

Cyclist Martin Injured in Australia.

Ribs Broken—Severe Bruises—Head Hurt—Disabled for Months—Was in Great Form.

SYDNEY, Australia.—William Martin made his reappearance on the Australian tracks on Saturday, April 15th, at a meet held in Melbourne. The racing attracted 5000 spectators in the afternoon and 10,000 in the evening. The form displayed by Martin was exceptionally fine. He announced himself as feeling better than ever before and his riding fully bore out his statement.

He won two qualifying heats during the afternoon, the crowd giving him a splendid reception on each occasion.

MARTIN MEETS WAINE.

Both Waine and Martin won their heats in the mile scratch, and the final saw those two champions matched against each other with three other good riders in Don Walker, R. W. Lewis and A. C. Forbes. Martin had ridden in several of the other events during the day, while Waine had saved himself. F. Hunt was put in to pace. Martin caught his rear wheel and Waine hooked on behind "Plummer Bill." The positions remained the same until the bell, when Hunt retired, leaving Martin with the lead and with 200 yards to go. Martin made a sudden jump, gaining a length and a half. Waine closed the gap and a rattling finish ensued, won by Waine by a wheel from the popular American. Both riders came in for a terrific ovation for their splendid riding.

THE EIGHT HOUR MEET.

The Drunks' annual meet was held on the Exhibition track in Melbourne on Friday, April 21st, and Saturday, April 22nd. Martin, with his fortnight's training after landing, rode at his best. On the first day he ran a dead heat with McDonald in the five-mile scratch. This was one of the finest finishes yet seen in Victoria.

In the international flying competition quarter-mile record race the American gained third place, Waine winning in 27.1-5 seconds, and Barker taking second in 27.3-5.

MARTIN DANGEROUSLY INJURED.

On the concluding day of the meet the popular American outshone himself. He started five times in preliminary heats, won three and was going for his fourth victory when a frightful spill occurred. Martin, together with eight others started for the final of the half-mile handicaps. Starting from the post of honor Martin soon caught his field. In the last lap, as the field swept round into the back stretch, Martin, who was lying third on the top of the bank near the fence with Crowell and Corbett immediately in front of him, cried, "Open out." Corbett swerved out towards Crowell, and, their handles becoming locked, they fell violently, and Martin dashed into the fence. Owing to his feet being strapped to the pedals, he could not leap off as he had done on previous occasions, when in the same predicament. The force with which he struck the fence bent the rail and made him rebound into the middle of the track, where he lay unconscious. Corbett and Crowell lay where they fell, and together with Martin were removed to the casualty room.

Dr. Hodgson, who examined Martin, declared that three ribs under the right shoulder blade were broken, while symptoms of concussion of the brain were present. There was also an ugly gash just over the right hip, and a broken bone in the right foot, while the muscles of his back were considerably torn, besides numerous other abrasions all over the body. The full extent of his internal injuries could not be ascertained, owing to the swollen state of the right shoulder.

Poor Martin, for whom sympathy is expressed all over Australia, will not be able to appear on the tracks for months, and all his engagements have been canceled.

Corbett and Crowell were both frightfully knocked about, but no bones were broken.

On Monday, two days after the accident, Martin was slightly easier, although the medical men were still unable to tell the full extent of his injuries. His case is regarded as a very serious one.

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A BANANA BREAD

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

One of the Common Foods
in West Indies.

Process of Preparation—Richer and
More Nutritious Than the Ordin-
ary Wheat Bread.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

A common article of food in the West Indies is a flour made from the bread fruit. The fruit is cut into "pegs" or strips and dried in the sun, then ground to powder in a mortar and sifted. This flour makes a very convenient and highly nutritious addition to the hamper of provisions the negro usually takes with him when travelling far from his home, and he well knows the art of making it into a variety of appetizing dishes. The plantain is sometimes treated in the same way, as well as the banana, which gives a sweeter and richer flour than either the plantain or the bread fruit. It is estimated that the banana has 44 times more nutritious value than the potato and is 25 times more nutritious than good white bread. This fact has induced the French government to send a commission to the United States and Central America with a view of investigating the adaptability of the banana plant for extensive agricultural operations in the Congo in the production of cheap food for the working classes in Belgium. Should this commission report favorably on the subject of their investigation, a new and vast industry will be established, which interests the United States very closely, from the fact of Porto Rico and Cuba possessing hundreds of thousands of acres on which the finest varieties of the banana can be successfully grown. It is highly probable that another industry will grow up from the association of this country with the West Indies. The banana in its candied form is a delicious sweetmeat. Many people prefer it infinitely to dried figs. It is simply made. The ripe banana is cut into thin slices and laid in the tropical sun until it becomes a sweet, semigelatinous mass. The slices are packed in boxes with a dusting of fine sugar between each layer, and are ready for shipment. This process, though not elaborate, requires care and watchfulness, without which the product may be inferior and unattractive. But if the curing and packing are properly done and cured fruit is put on the American market, it is not improbable that it will soon take the place of the fig for dessert purposes.

SIX MASTS.

Proposal for Schooner With Half
a Dozen Sticks.

H M Bean, the well-known shipping man of Camden, Me., is an advocate of the six-masted schooner. It has been thought that the five-master marked the limit, but Mr Bean thinks a six-master would be easy to handle, a fast sailer, and a money earner. He expects to see just such a vessel built in his yard within two years. Such a vessel would cost about \$140,000. The six masts would be of an equal length, 125 feet each, and when all the canvas was spread there would be about 13,000 square yards, or enough to clothe 2000 soldiers. In length she would be 325 feet over all, 47 feet in beam, with a 22-foot hold. Mr Bean argues that if a five-master can return some 20 per cent profit to her owners in a year, a six-master, with a larger tonnage, running under practically the same expense, would yield a bigger percentage of profit. As shown by the records of other schooners, there is a possibility of her making 188 trips a year, thus carrying 99,000 tons of coal. Averaging 70 cents per ton trimmings included the gross earnings for a year would be \$69,300. 70 per cent on the original investment. Mr Bean estimates the total expense at \$21,800 leaving a profit of \$47,800 or over 47 per cent. Insurance on vessels averages about 7 per cent and there would be left a net profit of better than 40 per cent. Some of the Bath builders do not like so roost a view of the subject and think that the five master is the limit for a wooden vessel.

OCEANIC S S Bonds.

On the 3rd inst. at San Francisco a meeting of the directors of the Oceanic S S Co was held to consider and act upon the proposition that said company create a bonded indebtedness of two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000) in United States gold coin for the purpose of raising money to complete the construction of its steamship and their equipment for use in the business of this corporation and to purchase and pay for the other property within the purposes of this company, and to secure the bonded indebtedness so proposed to be created a mortgage upon its steam and sailing vessels and all other property of the company now owned or hereafter to be owned by said company.

DIED

WILLIAM W. IN THE CITY, June 9, 1899.
Mr. F. W. Williams, wife of Fritz Williams, aged 44 years.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Kinau, June 9.—Capt. J. A. King, Geo. H. Paris, F. J. Grace, C. H. Ramsey, Miss Annie Rose, C. H. Kluegel, O. A. Stevens, R. C. Abercrombie, C. N. Ragsdale, W. A. Hardy and wife, Miss D. McCollister, Miss Eva McCollister, T. A. Simpson, R. Rycroft, wife, and daughter, R. T. Forrest, Rev. C. W. Hill, I. E. Ray, C. T. Davies, Miss E. M. Hind, C. J. Falk, A. Moore, M. Louis, son and wife, J. S. McCandless, Miss M. Napo, Miss L. Cockett and 94 deck.

From Sydney, Brisbane and Suva, per S. S. Warrimoo, June 9.—W. C. Peacock, Maj. and Mrs. Bartlett.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per S. S. Miowera, June 9.—J. Lennox, W. Fuller, J. Cullen, Miss Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. Lubben, E. D. Brown, J. H. Clancy, T. Durkin, C. A. Holloway, P. L. Rosenthal.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makée, June 9.—S. N. Hundley, Mr. Mundon, 5 deck.

From Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, June 9.—H. McCollister, H. McCollister, Jr., Dr. D. McCollister, H. E. Brabazon, Geo. Wessels, Capt. Broden, G. A. Martin, T. W. McCandless and two deck.

From Kaanapali, per stmr. Kauai, June 9.—J. W. Cathcart, H. M. Whittney, F. M. Brooks.

From Maui, per stmr. Claudine, June 10.—Sister Bonaventura and maid, A. Horner, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Miss Widemann, Mrs. Conradt, C. A. West, J. Onderkirk, Mrs. Winter and child, Miss Winter, E. Johnson, T. B. Lyons, H. N. Langford, D. H. Kahanele, J. K. Kahookano, Mrs. Campion, A. G. Correa, C. Creighton, J. T. McCrosson, W. Stodart, Y. Amoy, Annie Kahlawai, Mrs. H. Higgins, P. Cockett and son, A. N. Kepolakai and wife, J. A. Hughes, wife and three children, Haiku, Pamaiau and wife, Miss Akalaka, Mrs. J. J. Drummond, Miss R. Drummond, Paul Neumann, V. Rogers, John Kaluna, W. T. Robinson, Y. Amoy, E. Langhein and wife, and 54 deck.

From Nawiliwilli, per stmr. Mikahala, June 11.—H. A. Allen, W. Thompson, W. O. Smith, A. H. Smith, C. K. Kase, A. Chow and 69 deck.

From Kukuihaele per stmr. Iwalani, June 11—D. Forbes, M. D. Monsarrat and 10 deck.

Departed.

For Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 9.—Mrs. J. Monmarratt, Mrs. Haalea, Mrs. Vines, Le So Ma, Sarah Marnakawepuhi, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. J. Fernandez, Mrs. J. P. Lino, Miss H. Eckhardt, Miss M. Lino, J. W. Kuaimaku, S. Kuaimaku.

For Sydney, per S. S. Miowera, June 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Holder, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, two daughters and son, Mr. and Mrs. R. Nichols.

For Victoria, per S. S. Warrimoo, June 9.—Miss Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell and two children, Mrs. Crop, Miss C. Carter, Miss F. Carter, Miss A. J. Smith, Miss E. C. Smith, Miss E. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Glade and three children, Miss von Holt, Col. Albert Whyte and wife, Mrs. J. F. De Bolt, A. F. Rooker, C. N. Weaver, Miss Ethel Vernon, Samuel Batt, Arnold Hooper, David Laverne, Edith and William O'Rouke, Olaf Johnson, Mrs. H. W. West and three children, Mrs. M. F. Mayhen and two children, I. Kirschberg, J. Burns, Mrs. Trumbull.

Saturday, June 10.

Russ. cruiser Razboynik, Russowich, Yokohama.

Am. ship Erskine M Phelps, Gramham, New York.

Am. schr. Emma Claudina, Nielson, Eureka.

Sunday, June 11.

U S. cruiser Philadelphia, Kautz, San Francisco.

Am. bk Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco.

ISLAND PORTS.

HILO—Sailed, June 7, bk Roderick Dhu, for San Francisco, 10,720 bags Waialaea sugar, 9000 Pepeeok, Hilo Sugar Company, 7806, Hakalau 16,940, total, 43,566, valued at \$215,915.30. Sailed, June 10, bk Santiago, for San Francisco. To sail this week, bkn Archer, for San Francisco. Arrived, June 8, schr. Bengal, John W. Aspe, from Port Townsend to H. Hackfeld & Company; 750,000 feet of lumber.

KAHULUI—Arrived, prior to June 7, schr. H. C. Wright, lumber laden from the Sound

CHARTERED FOR HONOLULU

Harvester, Am. bk ... Newcastle

Bundaleer, Chil. bk ... Newcastle

Enterprize, Haw. ship ... Newcastle

Star of Italy, Haw. ship ... Newcastle

Noveltie, Am. schr. Newcastle

Addenda, Am. bkn ... Newcastle

Louisiana, Am. schr. Newcastle

John Smith, Am. bkn ... Newcastle

Yosemitie, Am. ship ... Newcastle

Lizzie Vance, Am. schr. Newcastle

Wm. Bowden, Am. schr. Newcastle

County Merioneth Br. bk Liverpool

La Escocesa, Br. bk New York

Niuanu, Haw. bk New York

Kolani, Haw. bk New York

Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship ... Norfolk

Karoon, Br. ship ... Shanghai

Mattewan, Am. stmr. Norfolk

VESSELS EXPECTED

Due in June

Vessel From

Geneva, Am. bg. Clipperton Island

A banv. Ger. bk ... Westport

Cit. of Adelaide, Br. bk ... Newcastle

King Arthur, Br. ship ... Newcastle

Blairmore, Br. ship ... Newcastle

Amphitrite, Br. ship ... London

Poobing Sun-Haw bk ... New York

John C. Poer Am. bk ... Newcastle

Antiope, Br. bk ... Nitrate ports

Alden Bress, Am. bk San Francisco

Honolulu Am. schr. San Francisco

Carmen & A. S. S. San Francisco

R. P. R. 's Haw. bk S. F.

Diamond Head, S. F.

Alma Castle, S. F.

W. H. Barber, S. F.

W